

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 34.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2584.

## ORDERED THE CREW ASHORE AND THEN SUNK THE STEAMER

### Vladivostok Squadron at Sea and Intent on Doing Mis- chief.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

TOKIO, Japan, April 25.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron has appeared at Gensan, on the west coast of Korea, and sunk a Japanese merchant steamer.

Washington, April 25th, 1904.

To Saito, Honolulu.

Mr. Ohki, Japanese Consul at Gensan (also called Wonsan or Yuensan, a treaty port on the northeastern coast of Korea), reports that on the 25th inst. two Russian torpedo boats entered the port and sank a small Japanese steamer, "Goyo Maru," (600 tons) and left immediately.

TAKAHIRA.

GENSAN, April 26.—The Russians ordered the crew of the steamer Goyo Maru ashore before sinking her. Marines landed and the Japanese residents fled. The squadron then steamed off and disappeared.

#### MILITARY ATTACHES OFF.

TOKIO, April 26.—The foreign military attaches with the First Army have been directed to start for the front Saturday.

#### CZAR WANTS ALEXIEFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 26.—The Czar declines to accept Alexieff's resignation.

#### CZAR STILL FOR WAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 26.—The Czar has decided to reject all proposals for intervention and will prosecute the war to victory, dictating his own terms of peace.

PORT ARTHUR, April 23.—While placing mines in the harbor from launches one exploded, killing Lieut. Pell and twenty men.

#### ASSASSINS AFTER KUROPATKIN.

MUKDEN, April 23.—It is reported that two beggars attempted to assassinate Gen. Kuropatkin at Newchwang.

#### RUSSIAN LOSSES IN SKIRMISH.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—In a skirmish south of the Pomak river the Russians lost two officers and thirty-two men killed and two officers and thirteen men wounded.

#### RUMORS OF YALU FIGHTING.

LONDON, April 23.—There are rumors of fighting on the Yalu but the various reports are unconfirmed.

#### PONTOONS BUILDING ON YALU.

LIAOYANG, April 23.—Reconnoissances on the Yalu show that the Japanese are concentrating a considerable force and building pontoons.

VIENNA, April 23.—Disgraceful scenes took place in the Reichsrath on account of the obstruction of the Czechs and Socialists. The sitting was suspended.

PARIS, April 23.—The Panama contract has been signed and sealed and the title to the canal is now vested in the United States.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24.—The news of an attempt to assassinate General Kuropatkin has been confirmed. He was approached by the two Japanese disguised as Chinese peddlers. One of them, while reaching for a dagger, was felled by the Cossack guard.

#### WILL DISPUTE THE YALU.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24.—The Russians have placed guns at the principal crossing of the Yalu. While General Kuropatkin prefers that the Japanese shall enter Manchuria before he gives a decisive battle, he proposes to make the crossing as costly as possible for the enemy.

#### MORE LANDING RUMORS.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24.—A report is current that the Japanese have landed 20,000 men at Kinchow, above Port Arthur.

#### NO AMERICANS ARRESTED.

MUKDEN, April 24.—The report that four Americans have been arrested as Japanese spies is without foundation.

SHANGHAI, April 25.—It is stated that the second Japanese army will soon land on the island of Diamoto near Yongampho.

#### RUSSIA BUYING MORE VESSELS.

BRUSSELS, April 25.—Russia has agreed to purchase three large warships from the Argentine Republic for eighteen million dollars.

BERLIN, April 25.—It is stated that the steamers Columbia, Bengalia and Belgia have been sold to Russia.

#### MORE TROOPS AT YONGAMPHO.

SEOUL, April 25.—It is reported that the Japanese are landing troops and constructing buildings at Hungchuan below Yongampho. This is Japan's beginning in the commercial development of Korea, resulting from the visit of Marquis Ito to Korea recently.

#### HOT AFRAID OF ADVANCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 25.—It is not believed here that the Japanese will attempt to advance into Manchuria, but will remain close to the sea and attempt to isolate Port Arthur and Vladivostok.

## A GREEK SQUADRON THREATENS TURKISH PORT

ATHENS, April 26.—In an affray between Turkish gendarmes and Greeks at Smyrna, the secretary of the Greek consulate was wounded. A Greek squadron has sailed for Smyrna and serious complications are possible.

## PU LUN AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—President Roosevelt received Prince Pu Lun yesterday.

## FISHERY DECISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—The Supreme Court today handed down a decision confirming the title of S. M. Damon to fishery rights on the Island of Oahu. This was a test case involving fishery rights in the Territory.

## BATTLESHIPS HELD UP TO STUDY RUSSIAN LESSONS

WASHINGTON, April 26.—In the Senate debate on the Naval Appropriation bill, the Senators advised delay in building battleships, referring to the Russian naval disasters.

## HUNGARIANS ARE RIOTING.

VIENNA, April 26.—The Hungarian situation is alarming. There are general strikes in many places and rioting and pillaging are common. A declaration of martial law is probable.

## LEAF FROM DOSSIER OF JUDGE LITTLE'S RECORD

### Some Startling Charges by a Former Seattle Law Partner Which the Carpet-Bag Jurist Did Not Stay to Meet.

Following are the contents of a formidable legal document which has been filed at Washington and which throws a bright light upon the qualifications of Gilbert F. Little to sit on the bench. The charges made still await Little's formal answer:

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF  
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON.  
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

William E. Humphrey, Plaintiff, vs.  
Gilbert F. Little, Defendant.

No. 18713. Complaint.

The above named plaintiff complains of the above named defendant and for cause of action alleges:

1.—That the plaintiff is now, and for more than five years last past has been a regular practicing attorney at law.

2.—That on or about the 13th day of March, 1894, the plaintiff formed acquaintance of the defendant.

3.—That for the purpose of cheating and defrauding the plaintiff out of his money and for the purpose of inducing the plaintiff to enter into partnership with the defendant, the defendant then and there falsely and fraudulently represented and pretended to this plaintiff that he, said defendant, had served in the capacity of Circuit Judge in the State of Indiana for one full term of six years and for a portion of another term of six years, that he was regularly appointed Circuit Judge to serve out an unexpired term and then at the next general election was elected for the full term.

4.—That the defendant also for the purpose and intention of cheating and defrauding this plaintiff and gaining his confidence and inducing plaintiff to form a copartnership with him and to induce plaintiff to loan him money,

represented and pretended, falsely and fraudulently, to the plaintiff, that he had control of a large amount of corporation business, the fees of which would amount to, at least six thousand dollars per year, and that he had control of the Schwabacher business, thereby intending to convey to this plaintiff the idea and make plaintiff believe that he had control of the business of the corporation known as Schwabacher Bros. Co., which was doing business in Seattle, King County, Washington, and the defendant then and there falsely and fraudulently stated to plaintiff for the said fraudulent purposes, that the business of said corporation of Schwabacher Brothers Co., for the quarter ending prior to said time amounted to the sum of Fifteen hundred dollars.

5.—That the defendant falsely and fraudulently and with the intent aforesaid, represented and pretended that the Abrahams Grocery Co., which was a corporation engaged in the grocery business in said city of Seattle, was indebted to him in the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars in fees and that the same would be paid in a few days from said time.

6.—That the said defendant also fraudulently and falsely represented and pretended to the plaintiff, for the purpose aforesaid, that the Ancient Order of United Workmen owed him the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars in one case and five hundred in another case, which would be paid in a few days, and that there was something over twelve hundred dollars owing to him which would be paid to him in a very few days from said date.

7.—That the defendant, falsely and fraudulently and with the fraudulent intent aforesaid, represented and pretended to this plaintiff that J. B. Metcalfe and J. S. Jurey, now doing business under the firm name of Metcalfe and Jurey, were indebted to him in near the sum of twelve hundred dollars for money collected by them for the firm of Metcalfe, Little & Jurey for which they had failed to account to him.

8.—That the defendant also fraudulently and falsely represented and pretended with the purposes and intent as aforesaid, to this plaintiff that he was doing business for the Puget Sound National Bank of Seattle and was attorney for said bank, and that in a very short time he would have the whole business of said bank, and that the said bank at that time owed him fees for services rendered for said bank.

9.—That the defendant further falsely and fraudulently and with the purposes aforesaid, represented and pretended to the plaintiff that he had been at the head of a large firm in the City of Parsons, in the State of Kansas, and that said firm was the owner of a large law library, and that he had sold his interest in said law library to the other members of said firm after he moved to the City of Seattle, Washington.

10.—That the defendant further for the purposes aforesaid, falsely and fraudulently represented and pretended to this plaintiff that he was learned in law, had had great experience in practice; was a good advocate and a fine lawyer and especially learned in corporation law.

11.—That this plaintiff believed said representations and relied upon them and was induced thereby to form a copartnership with the defendant and was further thereby induced to loan to the defendant the sum of \$100.00 upon the agreement and promises of the defendant to immediately refund the same to him out of the fees which the defendant then and there falsely and fraudulently represented and pretended were due to him as aforesaid.

12.—That all the said representations of the defendant were false and known to be false by him at the time. That the defendant never was appointed Circuit Judge of any Circuit Court in Indiana and never was elected Circuit Judge in said State, and never did serve out an unexpired term as Circuit Judge in the State of Indiana, all of which was well known to the defendant at the time he made said representations.

13.—That the defendant's representation that he was at the head of the law firm known as Parsons, Kansas, and had a large practice in said State, was false and known to be false by the defendant at the time, and the plaintiff is advised the fact is that the defendant never did have a large and



THE GYOYOMARU.

APRIL 26, 1904.

RECEIVED BY MAIL 24



## Tourist Sinks in Presence of Spectators.

A petition is being circulated for the appointment of a jury panel for circuit judges. Justice Fricke claims that he is the gentleman referred to in the petition.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

and the party and was well-known in it. He was the father of his party. It is not unusual while politicians of great party are of inflated opinions that those for whom they supplied in the party - the "Wall Street" -

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

**DETAILS OF WA  
NOT GIVEN IN**

## (MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

the river, the water was very shallow. The fishermen were concentrated on the banks, which picked up 80% of the Degradation. The river and then covered the water. Several of the men of the station, which reached the bottom water, in the air.

## R STORIES N BRIEF CABLES

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

holds that it is immaterial whether an open venire was invalid or whether such could issue at all under our statutes, if the venire under the statute was valid. That the venire under the statute was valid is held as follows:

"From the establishment of Territo-

previous opinions to the effect that the Ter-

However, as stated by the governor, the relocation of the line was authorized prior to the reservation of the lands for

statutes, if the venire under the statute was valid. That the venire under the

David Haplin, administrator of the

However, as stated by the

Jack Morgan has told his son, 14, that if he turns on a party, he will be in a bad way. He said he would not be a party to a party.



## LOPEZ IS GONE AGAIN

### Hilo Prisoner Takes the Chain Along.

HILO, April 22.—Antone Lopez, who has been for some time a resident of the Hilo jail during the rare intervals when he can be induced to desist from his travels, has again taken up his ball and chain and walked, closely followed by his favorite hounds. About three o'clock yesterday afternoon Lopez was seized with the spirit of locomotion and the next time the guard came out of his doze he found him missing. Lopez is supposed to have a contract to supply the Honolulu Iron Works with metal; and really when it comes to prison jewelry, he is the most expensive protegee Sheriff Andrews has.—Herald.

#### FUNAKOSHI AND WATANABE.

The alleged murderers and extorters of Motohiro are now in the Hilo jail pending the perfecting of an appeal to the Supreme Court from their second conviction in the now celebrated case or series of cases connected with the extinct Japanese carpenter.

The appeal from conviction on the charge of murder has been in the Supreme Court pretty nearly a year, and in reply to a letter as to its time for hearing and termination, Chief Justice Frear wrote that it was doubtful if it could be heard at May term unless moved up on the calendar to take precedence of some of those naturally ahead of it. In the meantime Sheriff Andrews will see that the prisoners are not sent to the First Circuit and released again on habeas corpus, as they were once before. The sheriff thinks the two men are taking more of the courts' time than they are entitled to, considering that they don't pay any taxes.—Herald.

#### HILO BOARD OF TRADE.

Some results of the organization and efforts of the Hilo Board of Trade are beginning to materialize. Among them may be noted the following:

Dr. Holland suggested at a recent meeting that if the government lands in and around Hilo were rendered available for occupancy and could be secured for such purpose it would advance the growth and prosperity of the town; and that a map of the town, showing the location of such lands and other data respecting them should be at hand.

The corresponding secretary accordingly wrote the superintendent of public works, Mr. Holloway, who replied, saying that he was writing Mr. Baldwin by the same mail, requesting that he furnish the Board of Trade with a map of the city showing location of government lands and terms of government leases. Mr. Holloway also intimates that he will be at all times glad to furnish the board with any information in his power to give.

In response to the board's request for an appropriation for the Hilo fire department, representative J. D. Lewis writes that with the co-operation of Senator Brown, and as the result of a conference with the governor, he has secured an item of \$2,500 for hose, hydrants and repairs to building for the department, to be placed in the Senate Current Expense Bill.—Herald.

#### ROUXLIA CAPTURED.

Sheriff Andrews and Capt. Rowland made a neat capture of Rouxlia, the alleged assassin of twelve year old Maria Martinez at 14 1-2 miles, Olan.

The officers received information that the offender was secreted on board the steamer Enterprise and accordingly went out in a steam launch about 2 o'clock Wednesday morning and ordered the mate to lift the hatch. After a diligent search the officers found their man in hiding in the after part of the vessel, near the cold storage. He submitted quietly to arrest.

Rouxlia absolutely denies all knowledge of the crime. When questioned as to his keeping in hiding, he replied that the father of the girl had threatened to shoot him on sight, for some imagined wrong.

#### HILO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

At the annual meeting of the trustees of the Hilo Library Association, held the latter part of March, the treasurer presented a report of receipts and expenditures during the past two years which indicates that the Association will not be investing any surplus wealth in stocks, bonds or real estate for some time to come. The report shows that the receipts for the period have been \$1422.67; the expenditures \$1229.65; leaving on hand the magnificent balance of \$193.02, wherewith to keep up the literary pulchritude of the institution, pay the librarian and meet other current expenses.

As a result of the depression in the coffee it was ordered that Mr. Andrews be requested to circulate a subscription notice, the usual and time honored method of financial recuperation in Hilo. The results have been very satisfactory so far. A subscription of \$100 has been secured from John Smith and others. The Hilo Public Library Association is very anxious to have a subscription of \$100 from the Hilo Public Library Association.

## MEMORIAL TO WILDER

### Hilo Bench and Bar Pass Resolutions of Regret.

HILO, April 22.—The unexpected news of the death of Judge Gardner K. Wilder, which was received by cable last Thursday, was heard with regret by the many Hilo friends and acquaintances of the deceased. Judge Wilder was a graduate of the law department of the university of Michigan, and although a young man had occupied for some time the bench of the Fourth Circuit Court, prior to the incumbency of Judge Little.

In accordance with the suggestion of the court, resolutions were drawn up by Messrs. Wise, J. Castle Ridgway and W. H. Smith, of the Hilo bar, and presented in open court on Tuesday morning last.

The resolutions are as follows:

#### RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His wise providence to take from our midst the Hon. Gardner K. Wilder, a former judge of this Fourth Circuit Court, by an unexpected and, to us, a seemingly untimely death, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of the Almighty, in the loss which both bench and bar have sustained by the early death of Judge Gardner K. Wilder, we hereby record our deep appreciation of his unflinching courtesy, his strict integrity and his ability as a lawyer and judge; that we hereby express to the family of the deceased our sincere sympathy and condolence in this, their hour of sad bereavement;

Resolved, further, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this court, and that a copy of the same under the seal of the court be forwarded to the widow of deceased.

W. S. WISE,  
W. H. SMITH,  
J. CASTLE RIDGWAY,  
Committee.

ability will be asked to contribute in proportion to their means, and it is hoped the result will be to enable one of Hilo's most valuable institutions to hold its own for another year.—Herald.

#### A YOUTHFUL MALEFACTOR.

A young Portuguese boy about eleven years old, who has been drawing upon the Owl Drug Co. for tobacco and pocket money, without the consent of the people in charge, was brought before Judge Hapal this week and sentenced to the reform school for a year. It seems that the youth had been in the habit of coming down town early in the morning and going to the beach to gather firewood wherewith to cook the matutinal meal, and on his way back he had acquired the propensity of stopping at the rear of the drug store, opening the window by one means or another, entering and touching up the cash register for such coin as he thought his needs for the day might require, and the material for a comfortable smoke, to which he has been addicted from the early age of six years.—Herald.

#### TOO MUCH WATER.

The men working for Mr. Lance, the water-finding expert, near the Honokaa plantation, met with a dangerous experience this week while tunneling. The tunnel in which they were working opens from the lower part of a gulch into the earth, and a tremendous down-pour of rain flooded the gulch and the part of the tunnel, effectually cutting off the laborers from daylight and air, as well as subjecting them to danger from drowning if the stream should rise higher. Fortunately however the flood proved brief, though violent, and after a few hours of anxiety the water subsided and the men were released.—Herald.

#### GOT MARRIED ANYWAY.

Miss Lucille Lucas, eldest daughter of R. A. Lucas, was quietly married to George Manu, on Friday evening. Mr. Manu is a postal clerk in the local office, and the young couple, unable to overcome parental objections, decided to embark on a married career of their own. They are residing at a cottage on Pitman Street.—Tribune.

#### LOST FOUR FINGERS.

F. H. Berggram, head carpenter of the Hilo railroad car shops, got his right hand caught in the planer early yesterday morning and before the machine could be stopped four fingers were severed just below the knuckles, leaving the thumb intact. Medical assistance was immediately secured, his hand dressed and the patient is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.—Tribune.

#### NEWS NOTES.

Judge and Mrs. Harry S. Rickard have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter Annie to David Reinhardt on Saturday evening, May 7th. The ceremony will take place at Laysan.

Head engineer here has received authorization for the immediate construction of Alameda bridge, near where the rock crusher stands. This will replace the trestle structure which has been necessary to pass up at this point.

The removal of Alameda is very much desired by the people of Hilo. The removal of Alameda is very much desired by the people of Hilo. The removal of Alameda is very much desired by the people of Hilo.

## BETTER FREIGHT RATES FOR HILO BANANA GROWERS

### Matson Navigation Company Promises Increased Transportation Facilities—Honolulu Bananas Best for Shipment.

HILO, April 22.—The adjourned quarterly meeting of the Hilo Agricultural Society met Saturday afternoon at 2 p. m. in the rooms of its President, Mr. Charles Furneaux. After electing William Ragsdale secretary of the society and the transaction of regular business, Mr. W. S. Terry read an instructive article on "The Milling and Marketing of Coffee." Dr. Hayes also presented some figures on the increase in coffee imports from the islands since 1900.

President Furneaux read an exhaustive paper on "Banana Culture" which contained much interesting and valuable information regarding various methods of cultivation and corresponding success, which had come to his attention.

Growing out of the reading of Mr. Furneaux's paper, a general discussion of the subject ensued, which brought forth many valuable suggestions as to the most successful method of planting.

Dr. Holland gave his experience of planting in Puna. He stated that he had found that suckers planted six to eight inches deep developed the best results, while those shoots planted in shallow soil were still unimproved plants.

Mr. Kuhns reported opposite results in Kailiwi, where he was extensively engaged in banana and fruit culture. Two fields of bananas planted at the same time, one at considerable depth and the other by turning up sufficient surface soil to cover the roots, showed a wide difference in results. The latter developed a fine growth and a much better quality of fruit than those deeper planted.

He had also experimented by digging holes three or four feet deep, which he filled up with a mulch of grass, weeds, etc. After giving this time to decompose, he planted his banana suckers in the holes, but in every instance the plant died. Mr. Kuhns also advocated shade, and believed the best results were to be obtained in planting bananas on virgin forest land with the least cultivation possible, which is the banana's natural habitat.

Mr. Andrews said he believed there was much to be learned in the planting and cultivation of bananas, drawing as an analogy the disparity in methods of cane planting in various districts. Like cane, he believed the method of planting bananas was peculiar to the respective districts in which they were to be grown, and suggested that the peculiar conditions of each district as to soil, climate and moisture be sought out and considered in banana cultivation.

W. S. Terry suggested the season most suitable to banana planting should be also considered. He related his experience in planting taro at the Hilo Boarding School without reference to the time of the year and showed that the best results were obtained from plants set out in certain seasons. He thought the same held good with reference to bananas.

Commission Agent R. I. Little, who was present, was called upon to make a few remarks regarding the San Francisco market. He stated that at present the San Francisco market was glutted with fruit, but that Hilo bananas were always in demand. Dealers preferred the Hilo product to the Honolulu or the Bluefields variety.

There is a marked difference between the Hilo banana and the Honolulu banana. The skin of the latter is much tougher and consequently bears transportation easier. The Hilo banana if

paper. Mr. Castle Ridgway is voicing public sentiment in Mr. Cook's stead for the present.

Mr. William Wagner, for many years one of the most worthy employees of Pahala, is at present engaged in searching for water at Puuwaawa. He gained quite a reputation in this line during Mr. Walton's administration at Pahala.

Several prominent Home Rulers are canvassing the advisability of organizing a branch of the Democratic party in Hilo, and over the island of Hawaii generally. Hon. Palmer Woods is expected as soon as the Legislature adjourns. Unless Walpole and Kalapana can be turned from the error of their ways the attempt is likely to be hopeless.

Joe Kawahemoku, one of the most trusted and popular native boys employed by the Hilo Railroad, and who lost his arm in a railroad accident about three months ago, died suddenly about 4 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The Japanese of Hilo are showing their patriotism in a substantial form by their contributions; the laborers on a near-by plantation recently sent two thousand dollars to swell the war fund.

A petition for the reappointment of the present Supreme Court Justices for another term of four years has been circulated among the members of the bar in Hilo this week. It received some signatures.

Judge Little has been invited by the American Bar Association and Governor David B. Francis, President of the St. Louis Exposition to take part in the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists to be held in that city Sept. 24th to Oct. 1st.

Inspector Marshal Frank L. Winter arrived on the Klondike to serve the order in the bankruptcy proceeding against Honolulu. He is accompanied by a detachment of the United States Marshal's office.

not properly wrapped becomes bruised and discolored, and unsalable. He suggested that greater care be exercised in the wrapping of fruit shipped from here. The Bluefields banana has also a very tough skin and arrives in San Francisco by railroad unwrapped. The bunches stand much higher, the hands are farther apart, the fruit is larger and ripens up a rich yellow color. The only objection to the Hilo banana is its speckled condition when it ripens, but while the appearance of the Bluefields variety is much better, it is not so satisfactory as the Hawaiian banana. He said there was a ready market for the Hilo banana as long as we were able to get them into San Francisco dry, without spots and properly wrapped. After that it was only a question of competition between buyers as to getting the best prices.

At present the shipments had been so small as to make no appreciable effect on the market.

The Bluefields banana, which practically sets the market, stands \$1.60 per bunch at San Francisco for 60 to 80 lb. bunches, or an average of 3 cts. per lb.

Dr. Holland—Do you find that small bunches of bananas sell as well as larger bunches in the San Francisco market?

Mr. Little—Yes, they sell quite as well, as some dealers preferring small bunches as they are easier to dispose of. But the trouble with shipping small bunches is the latter cannot afford the forty-five cent freight rate by steamer and the railroad charges. A 40 lb. bunch of bananas will not stand the cost of transportation and yield a profit to the shipper.

Mr. Andrews—Then if we were able to send 30 lb. bunches at one-half the regular rate, it would be preferable would it not?

Mr. Little—Yes, the smaller bunches would find a readier sale and yield a better return to the shipper, provided of course we get our fruit to market in good condition. The Honolulu fruit is better wrapped and better cared for on the Honolulu steamers.

The S. S. Alameda is specially fitted up above and between decks for carrying bananas. The stowing of bananas between decks however often results in cooking the fruit before its arrival. Ordinarily the shipments from Honolulu arrive in much better shape, but the last shipment of Hilo bananas by the S. S. Rosecrans arrived in as fine a condition as could be desired.

After several conferences with Capt. William Matson, I am prepared to say that the Matson Navigation Co. will meet growers with proper transportation facilities as soon as we can show our shipments warrant it. As our shipments increase the freight rates will be materially reduced, although Captain Matson claimed the last trip of the Rosecrans, which carried 2,000 bunches from here, resulted in a loss to that vessel.

Dr. Hayes suggested the reduction of freight rates on smaller bunches, which he believed would insure larger shipments and consequent profit to the steamer.

A Committee on Transportation consisting of Mr. Furneaux, Mr. Lambert and another member to be named were appointed to confer with the Matson Navigation Co. with reference to matters of transportation, freight rates, size and care of bananas. It is believed a sliding scale of freight charges can be secured as prevails now on the Honolulu steamers.—Hilo Tribune.

Bridge street extension are to be removed to the park reservation on lower Front street. They say that one swallow makes no summer, but whether three palms will make a park remains to be seen. Perhaps three palms and a band stand will.

The purchase by Sheriff Andrews of a roller top desk one day this week, the same being for use at his home, gave rise to the rumor that he was about to be relegated to private life. If it was only half as easy to raise money as rumors in Hilo we should all be a whole lot better fixed financially than we are.

Owing to the continued illness of Editor Stacker, W. H. Smith is doing the mental aberration for the Herald this week.

## LAHAINA LINES IN MAUI PAPER

Father Wendelin returned last week from a visit to the other side of the island. He has a photographic album, showing many scenes at the Laper Settlement on Molokai. The lepers, in appreciation of his 14 years' faithful work among them, have presented him with a beautiful golden chalice and paten, which were manufactured in Paris. The costly gifts have been sent to Bishop Laity for his blessing.

Mrs. Kelley, the Honolulu artist, is the guest of Mrs. P. A. Moley.

Mr. Austin and Mrs. McKay of Walluku are entertained by Mrs. Horner during the Easter vacation.

## TALK OF THE WAR

### Monthly Meeting of the Maui Teachers.

MAUI, April 22.—Monday afternoon, the 18th, the teachers of Makawao district held their regular monthly meeting in the Makawao schoolhouse.

The program consisted of an informational lesson on the Russo-Japanese war by J. Vincent of the Huelo school, and a lesson on the teaching of reading, an adaptation of Thompson Seton's "Wally, the Story of a Yaller Dog," by S. R. Dowdle of the Kaupakalua school. Mr. Dowdle exhibited some fine pen and ink drawings which he used to illustrate the reading lesson.

There were eleven teachers present at this meeting.

#### KEPOIKAI AT WORK.

Hon. A. N. Kepoikai, Maui's new circuit judge, came to Walluku by Wednesday's steamer and will shortly dispose of the unfinished business before his court.

#### A TRAIL SUFFICIENT.

If the \$40,000 appropriation is insufficient to build a carriage road from Kailua to Nalihi, why not construct a good horse-trail and widen it when the Territory can afford to appropriate the necessary funds? A narrow roadway over which pack animals can travel easily and in safety is all that the settlers of the vicinity desire. The present steep, zigzag, stony pathways, badly washed out in some places and boggy in others, renders the transportation of produce to the good market afforded by Makawao plantation villages an almost impossibility.

Maui farmers should be warned against using Kula potatoes for planting purposes. They all seem to be affected by the fungus more or less. Recently a Makawao Portuguese resident used the Kula product and his young plants were soon blighted and destroyed. What is worse the fungus easily spreads from one field to another.

#### NOTES.

Saturday evening, the 16th, a party of twenty Pala young people had a riding party which ended in a hilarious time over a game of "Pit" at the residence of Mrs. D. B. Murdoch.

Delicious refreshments were served. The Makawao Religious Society at a recent meeting voted to put a new coat of paint on their church at Pala.

John Waterhouse of Honolulu has been spending the week at Keanae. He will return home by today's steamer.

The league baseball game played at Well's Park, Walluku, the afternoon of the 17th resulted as follows: Morning Stars, 5; Walluku, 3. It was a close game and finely played. The Wallukus didn't score till the 7th inning. On the 24th, the Kahului and Makawao clubs contest.

The Ladies' Reading Club met at Mrs. W. O. Aiken's residence, Puuomale, yesterday afternoon, the 22nd. Marion Crawford was the author read. The mango blight is again making its appearance, destroying the new leaves.

The Ladies' Aid Society held its monthly meeting at Mrs. D. C. Lind-say's, Pala, Tuesday afternoon, the 19th.

The Makawao Literary Society will meet tonight at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin of Hamakua-poko.

Weather—Heavy trades with light driving showers in localities. The strong winds have scattered the mosquitoes and broken telephone wires.

## WILL EXPERIMENT WITH COCOANUTS FROM SAMOA

The United States Experiment Station has leased a two and a half acre tract of land near Hilo and will experiment upon it with coconuts. Director Jared Smith who is in charge of the station has made arrangements for the shipment of Samoan coconut pods to Honolulu, and an effort will be made to demonstrate that the coconut can be made a source of great commercial profit to Hawaii. Coconuts grow readily in all parts of the islands chiefly for ornamental purposes and although the coconuts are sold on the local market, no effort has been made to make the tree the source of export profit if it is in most tropical countries.

One basket of pods has already been received from Samoa by Mr. Smith from Judge Terry who is in the United States Army service there. The last shipment was stopped by the collector of customs in Samoa. Recently an order was issued by the United States Army prohibiting the importation of pods from the South Sea Islands and Samoa.

## MORE PAY FOR TERRY

### Honolulu Admiral Wins Case in Court of Claims.

The Court of Claims on Monday, March 28, announced a favorable decision on the claim of Rear Admiral Silas W. Terry, U. S. Navy says the Army & Navy Journal. This decision affects all the rear admirals of the nine lower numbers of that grade. Admiral Terry was commandant of the Washington Navy Yard for about two years while among the nine lower numbers of the grade of rear admiral. He received the Army pay of a brigadier general, \$5,500 less 15 per cent for shore duty, amounting to \$4,675. He claimed that the correct amount of his pay while on shore duty was \$5,000, as provided by the old Navy pay table contained in Section 1556 of the Revised Statutes, for a rear admiral on shore duty. Messrs. George A. and William B. King, in their elaborate presentation of this case, both in their briefs and oral arguments before the Court of Claims, based this claim upon the provision of the Navy Personnel act as amended by the Naval Appropriation act of June 7, 1900, "that nothing therein contained shall operate to reduce the pay which, but for the passage of said act, would have been received by any commissioned officer at the time of its passage or thereafter." A rear admiral doing duty as commandant of the Washington Navy Yard would have been entitled to \$5,000 a year, and therefore that rate of pay was saved to him by the provision just quoted. The response made to this argument was that but for the passages of the Personnel act increasing the number of rear admirals, Admiral Terry would have been only a commodore during that time.

The effect of the ruling of the court is to hold that in construing this proviso the courts cannot consider what grade an officer would have reached were it not for the increase in the numbers in each grade made by the Personnel act and legislation subsequent thereto, but that only the grade actually reached by the officer can be considered. The question thus in every case reduces itself to the simple one: In the actual grade held by an officer which pay is the higher for the duty he is performing, that fixed by the Personnel act or that fixed by the old Navy pay table? The answer to this question decides the case, and whichever of these two rates of pay is the higher the officer is entitled to. The Government will probably take this case by appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. If no appeal is taken, or if the views of the Supreme Court should agree with those of the Court of Claims the effect will be that rear admirals of the nine lower numbers will hereafter, when on shore duty, receive \$5,000 a year instead of \$4,675, and while on sea duty will receive \$6,000 a year instead of \$5,500. Where, however, to the Army rate is added an increase of ten per cent for service "beyond the limits of the States comprising the Union and the Territories of the United States contiguous thereto," the Army pay will exceed the Navy pay and hence the officer will get no benefit from the decision as the ten per cent increase being conferred by an Army act can in no case be computed upon old Navy pay. The full text of the opinion is not yet accessible and will not be for a week or two. We shall probably give some extracts from it so as to give our readers the exact views of the Court of Claims on the interesting and important question involved.

## GOVERNOR SOLE JUDGE

Delegate Kuhio has sent Governor Carter a copy of the Foraker "Governor's" bill relating to the tenure of Territorial officers, etc., with amendments which he says the committee inserted to make the bill acceptable. These amendments do not appear in the version of the bill given by the Advertiser's Washington correspondent in yesterday's issue.

The word "Territorial" is prefixed to the designation of officials as well as for identifying boards of a public character. This is to conform to the County Act decision of the Territorial Supreme Court. An extension is made to the provision that the removal of an official by the Governor is to be "for cause," which the Delegate attaches in typewriting, thus:

"Before any removal of any official the Governor shall state the reasons thereof in writing and after serving the same upon the official to be affected that he be given opportunity to appear for his defense in a public hearing either in person or by attorney. And the Governor shall provide at such hearing and shall be the sole and final judge of the sufficiency of cause for removal."

WHOOPEE COUNT.—This is a very dangerous disease unless promptly treated. Statistics show that there are more deaths from it than from scarlet fever. All danger may be avoided, however, by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It soothes the rough action of the throat and makes the voice clear. It cures a cold, and keeps the throat cool and moist. It is a very safe and reliable remedy.



## Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26

## WHITES IN HAWAII.

There seems to be no way to meet the issue raised by Asiatics in Hawaiian trade and traffic through process of law. The Builders and Traders' Exchange has, in following up that question, come to a stone wall. So long as sugar is produced here, Asiatics will be in demand to till the fields; and so long as Asiatics are in the country they will be at liberty, under their treaties, to follow skilled vocations if they know how and prefer them to coarser work. True, white mechanics may be frozen out; but there is no law regarding that but the law of supply and demand.

And yet, like every other part of the Union, this should be a white man's country. Nothing legitimate should be left undone to make it so. But no country was ever built up by merely employing white men in the mechanical arts; what is needed is a settled and well-rooted white population, owning and tilling the land. Such a population is the backbone of England, Germany and the United States and it could be made, without much effort, the basis of a higher civilization in Hawaii.

There is land and water enough to sustain a large productive white population—the kind that would stay. Mechanics, like tourists, come and go. Even business men are more or less nomadic. But the farmer sticks to the soil, and the farm, as Grover Cleveland said, "remains in its place." Nor can the farmer on the public domain be anything else than a citizen. Asiatics cannot take up land. All the better elements of American citizenship center in the farmer and his farm; and when Hawaii brings the two together here is chief problem of population will have been solved. And so will many other problems.

The process is simple enough. It is to survey public land of the right sort and give some man like Byron O. Clark a chance to organize mainland colonies to occupy it.

## THE BLUEFIELDS CASE.

It looks as if Great Britain had taken a rather peremptory course with Nicaragua in regard to the seizure, by the latter power, of Cayman turtle schooners. Under the ordinary rules of international law these vessels were poachers. They had come from certain British islands to take turtles from the beaches of the Nicaraguan coast. To capture these reptiles it is necessary for the poachers to land on the soil of a foreign state, which they do without entering at a custom house. If they chose they could be smugglers as well as poachers; and it is obviously within the legal power of Nicaragua to require them to conform to her customs regulations or to keep away from the turtles altogether—as much so as it is within the legal power of the United States to prohibit seal poaching on the Aleutian Islands.

In the exercise of her jurisdictional rights Nicaragua has captured vessels of British register. Had a strong power done this there would have been made no armed demonstration; but Nicaragua being weak, Great Britain sends a King's ship to demand the return of the schooners and an indemnity; failing to get which Bluefields may be bombarded.

This appears to be a case for arbitration and the United States will do well to offer its services as a mediatory power. It certainly cannot afford to stand by without protest, so long as the Monroe doctrine exists, and see an American State punished for protecting its legal and natural rights in the way common to all civilized powers.

The case of the American correspondents at Newchwang, who were put to much trouble by the Russians, is not one to excite sympathy. They had a small steamer of their own, a press boat, equipped with the wireless telegraph, in which they boldly entered a Russian fortified port. To make matters worse, they had Japanese servants on board who for all the Russians knew to the contrary, might have been officers of the Japanese general staff in disguise. Whether, after entering Newchwang harbor, the correspondents undertook to work their telegraphic system, telling somebody on a ship in the distance and out of sight what they were seeing, is not known; but they were equipped for that sort of thing and, in the most natural way, they incurred summary arrest. For sheer audacity and disregard of the rules of war, the feat of these correspondents was without parallel. They may count themselves lucky that they and their Japanese servants were not hanged as spies.

It did not take John H. Wise long to adjust himself to the Home Rule gold. Warrants payable to himself and such men as Meheula, Kahanu, Okeke and Kanihaka for services rendered at the several sessions were signed by him for over \$100. He was to get nearly the same amount for the same services. He was to get nearly the same amount for the same services. He was to get nearly the same amount for the same services.

## COMMERCIAL KOREA.

"Commercial Korea in 1904" is the title of a monograph just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics. It discusses commercial and other conditions in Korea, showing area, population, transportation facilities, railways, telegraphs, postal service, and foreign commerce, including imports and the countries from which they are drawn, and exports and the countries to which they are sent. The population of Korea the monograph in question puts at about fifteen millions in round numbers, the area at about equal to that of the State of Kansas, and the foreign commerce at about twelve million dollars, of which imports form about seven and one-half millions. A part of the Chinese Empire prior to the Christian era, Korea remained under the control of that country until about the end of the sixteenth century, when the Japanese sent a large invading army into Korea for the purpose of driving out the Chinese and taking possession. The Japanese rule, however, was comparatively brief, and in 1627 the people of Manchuria placed the country under vassalage, and until 1894 Korea recognized the control of China by sending tribute-bearing missions annually to Peking.

In 1894 an insurrection led the country to ask aid from China, and Chinese troops were sent. This action, being looked upon by the Japanese as a step toward the complete control of Korea by China, precipitated a war between China and Japan in 1894, which resulted favorably to Japan and was followed by a renunciation of Chinese sovereignty by the Korean King, the substitution of Japanese for Chinese influence, and the introduction of many important reforms under Japanese advisers. These reforms included adjustment of taxation, abolition of slavery, establishment of educational institutions, introduction of a postal system, membership in the International Postal Union, and a reform of the judiciary.

Commercially the development of Korea begins with 1875, when two ports, Gensan and Fusan, were opened to trade with that country only. In 1882 Admiral Shufeldt, of the United States Navy, visited Korea and secured a treaty of friendship between the United States and Korea, by which American vessels were given access to its treaty ports and the safety of American vessels and citizens assured. This was followed by treaties with Germany and Great Britain in 1883, Russia and Italy in 1884, France in 1886, Austria in 1882, and China in 1897. The formation of the treaty between Korea and the United States in 1882 was immediately followed by a visit from a Korean embassy to Washington, sent to exchange ratifications of the treaty. From this time forward Korea was opened to foreign trade and Western civilization, and the Korean Government established its legations in the United States and other great commercial nations. With the opening of the treaty ports and the establishment of commerce an official record of Korean imports and exports began. This shows imports in 1884 amounting to about \$800,000 and exports amounting to \$475,000. By 1890 imports had grown to \$3,550,000 and exports to \$2,975,000. In 1894 imports and exports fell considerably below those of 1890, but in 1897 again increased, being for that year of imports about \$5,000,000 and exports about four and one-half million dollars. In 1902 the imports at the treaty ports amounted to about \$7,000,000 and the exports of merchandise to about \$4,200,000. In addition to this, exports of gold amounted to over \$2,000,000, while the imports and exports at other than treaty ports are estimated as being sufficient to bring the total commerce of 1902 up to fully \$15,000,000, exclusive of gold exports, which, as above indicated, amounted to about \$2,000,000.

The most important articles in the export trade are rice, which shows an annual exportation of more than a million dollars; beans, a half million; ginseng, nearly a half million; and hides, about one hundred thousand dollars in value in the latest available year. Of the importations, cotton goods form the largest item, from three to three and one-half million dollars per annum; silk piece goods imported from Japan and China amount to six hundred thousand dollars per annum; kerosene oil, about three hundred thousand dollars; railway materials, about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; mining supplies, about two hundred thousand dollars; and bags and ropes for packing, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Of the cotton goods imported in 1902, British shirtings formed the largest single item, amounting to eight hundred thousand dollars; British and American sheetings, two hundred and sixty thousand dollars; Japanese sheetings, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; Japanese piece goods and Japanese yarn for use in manufacturing cotton cloths, eight hundred thousand dollars. Korea, like China, is now drawing considerable quantities of cotton yarn from Japan, and considerable supplies of cotton manufactures. Great progress is being made by Japan in the manufacture of cotton, and in addition to supplying cotton cloths to China and Korea in large quantities it is now supplying the cotton yarns which are used in household manufacture as well as in certain of the cotton mills which exist, and are proving quite successful.

The foreign commerce is carried on through the treaty ports of Chemulpo, Fusan, Wonsan, Chinsampo, Mokpo, Kusan, Masampo, and Song Chin, Chemulpo, which is located on the western coast of Korea, about midway from its southernmost point to the northern boundary, has by far the largest commerce. Its imports in 1902 were valued at \$1,200,000 out of a total of \$7,000,000. The exports of Chemulpo, however, are very much less than those of other ports, being \$1,000,000 out of a total of \$4,200,000. Its position, since the other treaty ports in 1902 were closed, has been due largely to the fact that it is the only port open to foreign trade.

It now seems fairly certain that Parker will be nominated by the Democrats and that Bryan will seek. Whether the Democracy can afford to let Bryan do that, is an open question. They permitted Tilden to seek in 1880 and Cleveland in 1896, with results that were not pleasing, and so they may go to extraordinary pains to make a platform which the Nebraska candidate bolt. But to let him name the candidate is another matter. He has had two chances at that and each time led his party over a precipice. The other fellows now want to try a hand.

If J. H. Nohale had wanted to go to the Republican National Convention on the same terms as those upon which other men are going—paying his own expenses there and back—the thing might have been arranged. But it was understood that Mr. Nohale and Mr. Nohale's wife would be paid by the party for their expenses. This was a very different matter from the case of other men, who are going to the convention on their own terms.

## exports of Korea from 1884 to 1902 in as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1884.....	\$ 550,000	\$ 475,000
1885.....	1,450,000	450,000
1886.....	2,320,000	520,000
1887.....	2,700,000	925,000
1888.....	2,950,000	685,000
1889.....	3,015,000	675,000
1890.....	3,850,000	2,975,000
1891.....	4,380,000	2,805,000
1892.....	3,445,000	1,830,000
1893.....	2,185,000	1,540,000
1894.....	2,920,000	1,725,000
1895.....	1,980,000	1,280,000
1896.....	3,540,000	2,560,000
1897.....	4,085,000	4,530,000
1898.....	5,970,000	2,880,000
1899.....	5,153,000	2,408,000
1900.....	5,506,000	4,715,000
1901.....	5,509,000	4,319,000
1902.....	6,910,000	4,230,000

The principal imports in 1902, stated in United States currency, are as follows: Shirts, gray and white, \$360,000; silk piece goods, \$180,000; cotton yarn, \$400,000; American kerosene, \$385,000; Japanese sheetings, \$360,000; Japanese piece goods, cotton, \$325,000; British and American sheetings, \$285,000; grass cloth, \$285,000; railway plant and material, \$230,000; bags and ropes for packing, \$150,000; mining supplies, \$230,000; clothing and haberdashery, \$160,000; provisions, \$95,000; matches, \$90,000; sake samshu, \$75,000; sugar, \$74,000; machinery, \$70,000; cotton wadding, \$60,000.

Gas fuel will be a benefit to Honolulu. It ought to supplant gasoline for engines and thus have a good effect on the insurance rates, by reducing the likelihood of fire. As a supply for kitchens its advantages are to be found in freedom from dust and clogged chimneys and in the maximum of efficiency with the minimum of radiated heat. A gas stove cooks well without warming the room where it is placed. There is nothing in the way of roasting, baking and even broiling which air-up-to-date gas stove cannot achieve. A perfect uniformity of heat at any desired temperature may be had by simply turning a valve check and striking a match. Water in the stationary kitchen boilers may be heated more quickly with a gas stove than with the ordinary range.

Port Arthur may be impregnable to bombardment and assault, as most fortresses are, but can it stand starvation? A garrison of 25,000 men will eat about 40,000 pounds of food a day and in case of siege must soon go on canned rations. That sort of provender reduces vitality and promotes sickness until the end comes. A place to be impregnable must have regular supplies of food. If a Japanese army gets in between Port Arthur and its back country and holds its ground while a Japanese fleet commands the sea, the surrender of the "impregnable fortress" will be only a matter of time.

Having got a small office, John Wise joins his third party in less than four years. From a Democrat whose vote put the 16 to 1 plank in the last Democratic National platform he became a Home Ruler and now, being put on the payroll, he turns Republican. If the Democrats elect a President next year he will reappear as a Democrat. Mr. Wise has a good talking excuse for becoming a Republican, however, as he thinks that the Hawaiians, by acting together in that respect, could get control of the party.

If it is true, as many seafaring men claim, that there is a group of rocks just below the surface on the sailing-vessel course between here and San Francisco, the Government does well to send out a naval vessel to find it. In times of peace the Navy cannot be used for a better purpose. There is good evidence that an obstruction of the kind exists and it may account for more than one unsolved mystery of the deep.

There ought to be half a million coconut trees growing on the island of Oahu alone and yielding a good revenue. The tree exists on poor land and where it might be are acres of sand and waste. The interior, up to a certain elevation, will also grow coconuts as can be seen in a scattered group of the trees, half way up the mountain on the further side of the Manoa valley. General attention to the planting of these tropic growths would not only be a commercial advantage in the long run but a marked beautification of the landscape.

It now seems fairly certain that Parker will be nominated by the Democrats and that Bryan will seek. Whether the Democracy can afford to let Bryan do that, is an open question. They permitted Tilden to seek in 1880 and Cleveland in 1896, with results that were not pleasing, and so they may go to extraordinary pains to make a platform which the Nebraska candidate bolt. But to let him name the candidate is another matter. He has had two chances at that and each time led his party over a precipice. The other fellows now want to try a hand.

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## THE FISHERY DECISION.

If, as reported in the cable dispatches, the United States Supreme Court has decided against the government in the fishery cases, the Territory will have another serious problem to face. The Organic Act provides for the repeal of all laws conferring exclusive fishing rights, excepting where vested interests are effected, the intention being, by all alike, a definite method of acquiring these rights is set forth in the Organic Act, to be used only in case the private owner established his claim to fisheries. It will be necessary now to try each of the cases on its merits, and if the fishing right is established the private owner established his claim to fisheries. It will be necessary now to try each of the cases on its merits, and if the fishing right is established the private owner established his claim to fisheries.

It is doubtful also, from the meagreness of the dispatch, whether the Territory has lost both of the cases appealed at the same time by the Trustees of the Bishop Estate. The Bishop Estate trustees claimed the fishing right as an appurtenance to their land and by reason of ancient Hawaiian custom; while in the Damon case an additional claim for the right was made in a specific grant from the king. If only the Damon case has been decided against the Territory, the situation is not so serious, for in many of the fishery rights the title is not based on such strong grounds.

If the friends of Judge Little think that his fraudulent G. A. R. record is all there is against his reappointment they had better have the "dossier" at Washington examined and find what Seattle lawyers say about him. They might also go profitably into the origin of the degrees of LL. D. and Ph. D., with which he decorates himself in "Who's Who." Incidentally they might inquire why Little's 33d degree of Masonry is not recognized by the Masonic Grand Lodge. If the revelations thus obtained, coupled with the fact that over seventy per cent of Little's decisions have been reversed by the Territorial Supreme Court do not convince them that he is unfit to sit on the bench then it must be concluded that they have very low standards of judicial preference.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

John Wise, Sol. Meheula and the remainder of the House employees whose bills from the extra session of 1903 were turned down by Treasurer Campbell threaten to take the matter into the courts.

Kawaihaunulohoukookane, an eighteen year old Hawaiian boy, died yesterday. He was the son of a former well known member of the band. On Saturday Judge De Bolt ordered the sale of certain property owned by the boy, but the latter's death stops further proceedings.

Bulletin No. 3, by D. L. Van Dine of the U. S. Experiment Station, has been issued in a second edition. Mr. Van Dine says that the use of spraying machines and preparations has so increased since the bulletin was first issued that they can now be had in local stores and at a reduced price.

A plan for the reserved seat section of the baseball grand stand has been prepared by Allan Dunn, to be used at the ticket window during the baseball season. The plan shows ten boxes and about 300 reserved seats. The seats will bear the numbers to accord with the tickets, and every person buying a seat for the reserved section is entitled to a seat.



When the thermometer is low  
 We get careless and dress as if it were summer. Then come chills, colds, coughs. Keep

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**  
 on hand. A dose or two at the beginning will stop the chills, break up the cold, and prevent serious trouble. Look out for cheap imitations.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Attorney General Andrews will return on the Alameda.

A party of Danish tourists is expected to visit the islands soon.

W. M. Graham leaves in the Korea this morning for a business trip to Shanghai.

J. C. Cohen has asked the Merchants' Association for its endorsement of his plan to take the band for a mainland tour.

The funeral of the late John Nui Kukilahu was held yesterday. Interment was made at Kalauea, Ewa. Death was due to old age.

Dr. A. M. Smith, a former president of Oahu College, has been appointed to the chair of Philosophy in Pomona College, Claremont, California.

A wireless message from Walluku yesterday reported the killing of Frank Rodriguez, eight year old son of A. J. Rodriguez, by being struck by a falling pile of lumber.

Judge S. B. Dole celebrates his sixtieth birthday today. Captain Berger and the Territorial band will serenade the Judge in the United States court room this morning at ten o'clock.

Among the visitors who came down in the Korea are Dr. S. B. T. Knox and T. B. Knox, the former a Santa Barbara physician. They are elder brothers of P. C. Knox, Attorney General of the United States, and are stopping at the Hawaiian.

Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich Renjes, former residents of Honolulu, but now permanently residing in Welsbaden, arrived on the Korea yesterday to spend a few months here before continuing their trip around the world. Mr. Renjes was formerly connected with Schaefer & Co., Mrs. Renjes was formerly Miss Coney. They were in New York when news reached them of the death of W. H. Coney.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Mr. and Mrs. Eben P. Low of Hawaii are in town.

John K. Sumner expects to return to Tahiti early next month.

H. F. Wichman has applied to Secretary Atkinson for a passport to use on a visit to Germany.

John Nui Kukilahu died on Thursday, aged over 60 years. He was uncle to the late J. T. Aluli of Walluku.

W. E. Shaw and wife of Nahiku returned on the Ventura after an absence of eight months visiting relatives in Canada and New York.

Henry Brower, the Hawaiian "nature man" who differs from Darwin in not adopting the semblance of Edenic costume, has completed a pedestrian circuit of Oahu, occupying four days.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred S. Knight of San Francisco are guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Holloway, having arrived in the Korea. Mr. Knight's father is Geo. A. Knight, a prominent San Francisco lawyer.

Wm. A. Proctor of Cincinnati, O., is going to present the American Episcopal church in Hawaii with a memorial church to be erected at the corner of King street and Pua lane, Palama. The deed for the site is about to pass from the trustees of the B. P. Bishop Estate to the church named.

The Legislative cases—Meheula, Johnson and Kumale—are set for trial on Monday of next week. They will take precedence of the trial of E. M. Jones for murder, previously set for that day. This was arranged before Judge De Bolt after the conclusion of the Man Chong murder trial yesterday.

Judge Sanford B. Dole was serenaded in honor of his 60th birthday by the Government band at the Judiciary building yesterday morning. Mrs. Dole was present. The Judge thanked the musicians in English and Hawaiian. They played for ten minutes in the courtroom before the opening hour, concluding the concert outside under the trees.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

Governor Carter is expected to return from Waialua this morning.

Senator D. P. R. Isenberg returned yesterday on the steamer W. G. Hall from Kauai.

Forester F. S. Hosmer has returned from an investigation of the mountains of Ewa and Waianae districts.

The bridge and culvert at Walkiki beach which was demolished during the big storm two months ago are being repaired.

Word was received from Hilo on the Kinau Saturday that Editor J. T. Stacker, of the Herald, formerly of the Advertiser, is seriously ill.

Sorehead is beginning to prevail again amongst young chickens in Walluku. It is getting too near mango season to set hens now.—Maui News.

H. D. Couzens leaves with Mrs. Couzens on May 1st for the coast. Mrs. Couzens will continue on to Paris, and Mr. Couzens will return to Honolulu from San Francisco.

R. H. Trent will leave today for a visit to the volcano. He will go overland from Mahukona.

A five and a half foot shark was caught inside the reef off East Nui ranch Sunday afternoon.

John Wise has been appointed deputy sheriff at Waimea, Hawaii, and has joined the Republican party.

Democratic leaders are contemplating a tour of the islands in order to enlist recruits. Curtis Leuker may leave for this today to organize the faithful there.

Word has been received of the death of Mrs. M. Rose of Walluku. The husband of the deceased is in Oahu. The cause of death was attributed to a heart ailment.

The Republican delegates are anxiously waiting for the arrival of their party in order to organize the faithful there.

## All Humors

Are impure matters which the skin, liver, kidneys and other organs can not take care of without help, there is such an accumulation of them.

They litter the whole system.

Pimples, boils, eczema and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles are due to them.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove all humors, overcome all their effects, strengthen, tone and invigorate the whole system.

"I had salt rheum on my hands so that I could not work. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it drove out the humor. I continued its use till the sores disappeared." Mrs. Iva O. Brown, Rumford Falls, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, April 25, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	.....	805
SUGAR.				
Ewa.....	5,000,000	20	19 1/2	.....
Haw. Agricultural.....	1,200,000	100	.....	.....
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,312,750	100	45	50
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	21	.....
Honolulu.....	750,000	100	.....	.....
Honokaa.....	2,000,000	20	.....	14
Hauiku.....	500,000	100	.....	.....
Kahuku.....	500,000	20	.....	18 1/2
Kelani Plant. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	50	.....	.....
Kipahulu.....	100,000	100	.....	40
Koloa.....	500,000	100	.....	120
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.	3,500,000	30	.....	.....
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,000,000	100	82 1/2	90
Ono.....	1,000,000	20	.....	80
Ookala.....	500,000	20	.....	4
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	3,500,000	20	.....	80
Olowalu.....	150,000	100	.....	.....
Panama Sug Plant Co.	5,000,000	50	.....	.....
Pacific.....	500,000	100	.....	.....
Pala.....	750,000	100	.....	.....
Peepee.....	750,000	100	.....	7 1/2
Pioneer.....	2,750,000	100	.....	.....
Waialua Agrl. Co.	4,500,000	100	87 1/2	90
Walluku.....	700,000	100	.....	275
Waianae.....	250,000	100	.....	.....
STEAMSHIP CO.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	.....
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	95	.....
H. R. & L. Co., Pd.	1,000,000	100	.....	100
H. R. & L. Co., C.	1,000,000	100	.....	8 1/2
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	10	.....	72 1/2
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100	.....	100
Hilo K. R. Co.	1,000,000	20	.....	15
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't, 5 p.c.			98	.....
Haw. Ter., 4 p.c. (Fire Claims)				100
Hilo R. R. Co., 5 p.c.				100
Hon. R. & L. Co., 6 p.c.				104
Ewa Plant., 6 p.c.			100	.....
Oahu Sugar Co., 5 p.c.			100	.....
Olaa Sugar Co., 6 p.c.			100	.....
Waialua Agr. Co., 6 p.c.			100	.....
Kahuku R. R., 6 p.c.			100	.....
Pioneer Mill Co., 6 p.c.			100	.....



## F. J. TESTA CONVICTED

### Found Guilty of Mailing Obscene Printed Matter.

Frank J. Testa, editor and proprietor of The Independent, was convicted on one count of his indictment for sending obscene matter through the United States mails. His trial occupied the whole of yesterday in the Federal court. J. J. Dunne appeared for the United States, and A. G. M. Robertson for the defendant.

The jury consisted of James Merseberg, Lawrence H. Dee, Wm. Wagner, A. G. Ferguson, Wm. W. Kirkland, C. E. Calvert, Geo. W. Hayselden, Henry P. Roth, John Coffee, George Hawley, A. McKenzie and Robert B. French.

In empanelling the jury several were excused for cause, but only a few peremptory challenges were exercised. Mr. Dunne gave the last one, when Mr. Robertson a second time stated that the jury was satisfactory to the defense.

It was only a few minutes of 12 when the indictment was read to the jury by the clerk and recess was taken until 2 p. m. Evidence for the prosecution consisted of a copy each of three separate daily issues of The Independent as exhibits, with oral testimony that they had been regularly mailed by employees of the defendant in the Honolulu post-office. Each issue thus represented contained reading matter forming the basis of a count in the indictment.

The defense contented itself with technical objections to the admission of evidence. It put on no evidence for itself.

Mr. Robertson, in closing to the jury, alleged spite on the part of the prosecution.

Mr. Dunne delivered a dispassionate and masterly address for the United States. He made it plain to the jurors that it was for them to say whether the United States mails were to be used for sending into the homes of the community reading matter of a debasing character.

Judge Dole delivered instructions, including part of those requested on both sides, and the jury retired at 4:20. It returned about 6:30 with a verdict of guilty as already stated. The prosecution had offered no proof on the third count, Mr. Dunne and afterward the court asking the jury to disregard that count.

It is said that the chief difficulty of the jury was over the first count, of which they acquitted the defendant. This appeared to be founded on a reprint article and, in absence of proof in that regard, the jurors were not prepared to hold Editor Testa directly responsible for its appearance in his paper.

The penalty for the offense of which Testa has been found guilty is either fine or imprisonment or both. For the fine the minimum is \$100 and the maximum \$1000, and the imprisonment may be for any time from one day to five years. Judge Dole will pronounce sentence on the defendant today.

## KUHIO HAS NO SECRETARY

Private advices received from Washington yesterday are to the effect that Delegate Kuhio is now without a secretary. Morris Keohokalohe and the delegate have parted company, although for what reason is not generally known. Some time ago Kuhio wrote to friends here in regard to a new secretary, but nothing has been done. Chas. Clark, the lawyer who went to Washington for the Builder's Exchange, is reported to be assisting Kuhio wherever possible.

## NO FLAGS FOR THE DELEGATES

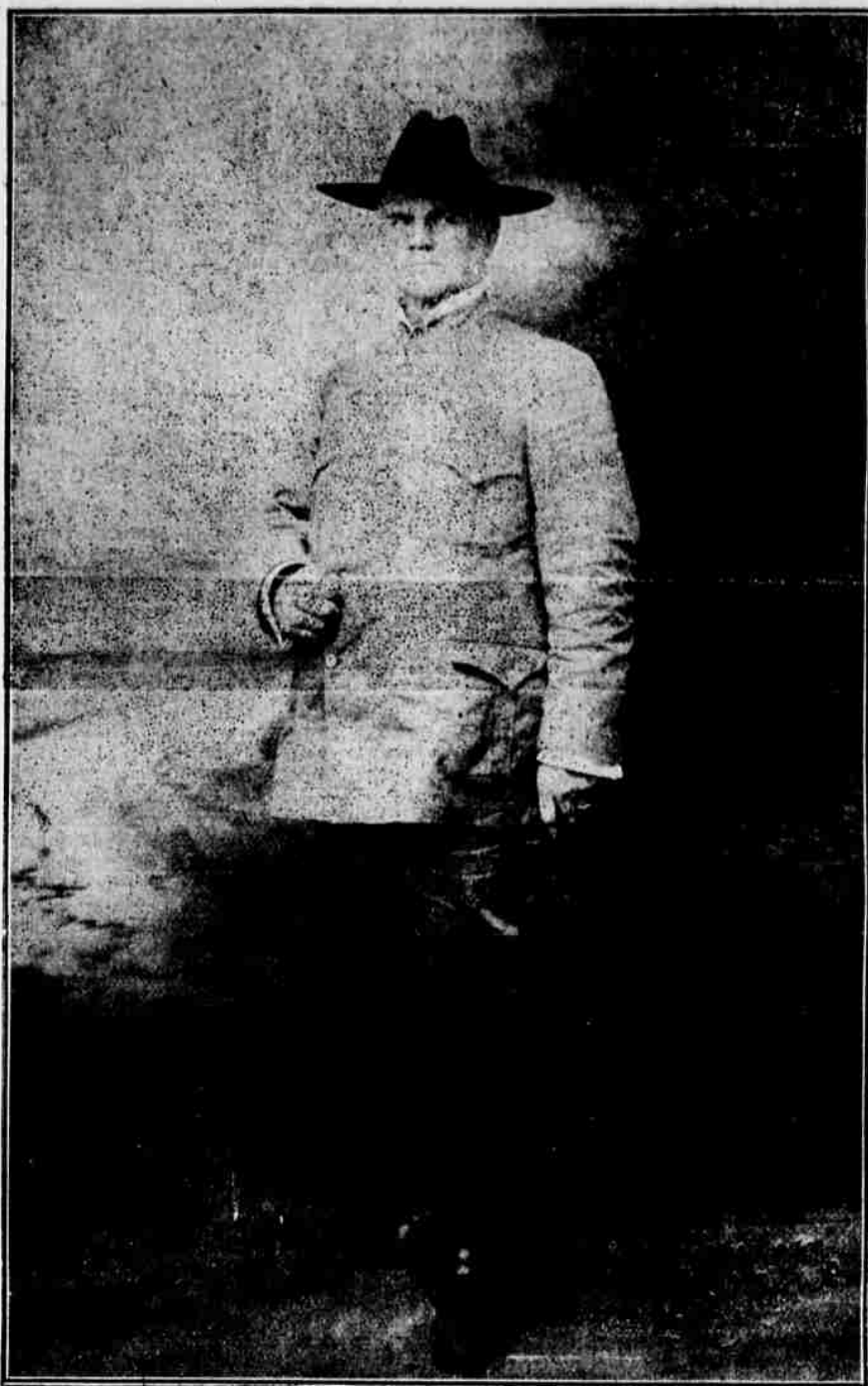
The proposed plan of the Republican delegation to take 10,000 Hawaiian flags to Chicago for distribution at the Republican convention has fallen through. Secretary Boyd of the Promotion Committee has been endeavoring to arrange for the necessary flags but found that they would have to be manufactured in Japan. This would require two months, and as the convention will be held in June the plan to send along souvenir flags necessarily had to be abandoned by the tourist committee.

### Bad Accident

Little Frank Rodrigues, the seven year old son of the late A. J. Rodrigues, was instantly killed on Thursday evening at about six o'clock, at the grounds of the new schoolhouse. The accident was caused by some planks from the top of a lumber pile about which he and some other little boys were playing, falling on him and instantly breaking his neck. Mr. Jordan, the contractor, and Mr. John Kinney had twice sent the boys away, but they returned after all the workmen had gone home, consequently no one was present who could give an intelligent account of just how the accident happened. —Herald News.

THE SCRATCH OF A PIN may cause the loss of a limb or even death when blood poisoning results from the injury. All danger of this may be avoided, however, by promptly applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is an antiseptic and disinfectant and a quick healing treatment for cuts, bruises, and burns. For sale everywhere. —Herald News.

## LEAF FROM DOSSIER OF JUDGE LITTLE'S RECORD



JUDGE LITTLE TAKEN IN ROUGH RIDER COSTUME—A PICTURE WHICH WAS INTENDED FOR THE PRESIDENT'S EYE ALONE. ANOTHER PICTURE WITH A HIGH JUDICIAL EXPRESSION WAS TAKEN IN ROBES BORROWED FROM JUDGE GALBRAITH. CIRCUIT JUDGES DO NOT WEAR ROBES ON THE BENCH.

(Continued from page 1.)

lucrative practice in Parsons, Kansas, and never was the head of a firm located in said City which had a large law practice or a large library, and the defendant never did sell to his partners any portion of a large library which he had in Parsons, Kansas, but the fact is that he never was engaged in a large or lucrative law practice in said City of Parsons, Kansas, and was in said city for only a short time, all of which was well known to the defendant at the time he made said representations.

14—That the defendant never was the attorney for the Puget Sound National Bank of Seattle, Washington, which was well known to the defendant at the time he made said representations and he had no arrangements whatever with said bank that he was to become attorney for said bank and he never did become attorney for said bank, and no arrangement was ever made for him to become attorney for said bank, all of which the defendant well knew at the time he made said representations.

15—That at said time the said Abrahams Grocery Co. did not owe said defendant the sum of \$750.00 or any other sum, but said defendant had collected all the fees to wit, \$615.00 that were due or owing to him from said Abrahams Grocery Co. at said time, all of which was well known by the said defendant at the time he made said representations.

16—That the Schwabacher business for which he was attorney was only a small portion of the business of said corporation and the same was not to exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per year, which was well known to the defendant at said time.

17—That said Metcalfe and said Jurey did not owe said defendant said sum of twelve hundred dollars or any other sum for money collected by them for the firm of Metcalfe, Little & Jurey, which would be over and above their share of the fees of said firm but the truth is that said Little had over-drawn his account with said firm and was largely indebted to said Metcalfe & Jurey instead of said Metcalfe & Jurey being indebted to him, all of which was well known to said defendant at said time.

18—That said Ancient Order of United Workmen did not owe said defendant said sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars in one case and five hundred dollars in another case at said time and all the fees which were due to said defendant from said Ancient Order of United Workmen had been paid to him before said time, all of which was well known to said defendant at said time.

19—That at said time there was no other fee of twelve hundred dollars due and owing to said defendant which he could get in a few days from said time and in fact there was not seven hundred and fifty dollars due and owing to the defendant which he could get in a few days with which to pay back said money, all of which was well known to the defendant at said time.

was not an able lawyer, was not experienced in practice and was not greatly learned in law, which was well known to said defendant.

22—That the plaintiff continued in partnership until June 20th, 1894, and during said time the plaintiff did not receive anything from the practice brought in by the defendant, and no fees of any kind were brought to the firm by the defendant and paid over to the plaintiff.

23—That the law business of the defendant is of no value whatever; that this plaintiff has spent his time and been to expense during the time he was in partnership with the defendant; and on account of fraud so practiced upon him he has been humiliated and disgraced.

24—That said money so borrowed from the plaintiff by the defendant was to be paid back within a short time out of the moneys to be collected from the Abrahams Grocery Co., which according to the representations of the defendant, was to be paid to him as soon as he got a report made for said company, which was then being made out by him and would not take to exceed three days to close the matter up.

25—That although plaintiff has often demanded the return of said money, and a reasonable time has elapsed since the defendant procured said money from the plaintiff, yet the defendant has failed and refused and still fails and refuses to pay plaintiff any part of said money, and the whole thereof remains due and wholly unpaid.

Wherefore, plaintiff demands judgment against the defendant for the sum of one hundred and sixty-five dollars (\$165.00) with interest, for costs and for all other proper relief.

THOMPSON, EDSEN & HUMPHREY,  
Attorneys for plaintiff.

State of Washington, County of King.

W. E. HUMPHREY, being first duly sworn, upon oath deposes and says: That he is the plaintiff named in the above entitled action, that he has heard the foregoing complaint read, knows the contents thereof and believes the same to be true.

W. E. HUMPHREY,  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of June, A. D. 1894.

B. K. KNAPP,  
Notary Public in and for Washington, Residing at Seattle.

(Endorsed), Filed Aug. 26, 1894.  
T. W. GORDON, Clerk.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON.  
Wm. E. Humphrey, Plaintiff, vs. Gilbert F. Little, Defendant.

No. — Summons.

The State of Washington to said Gilbert F. Little, Defendant.

County being the place designated by the plaintiff as the place of trial of said action. You are further notified that in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which will be filed with the Clerk of said Court, a copy of which is herewith served upon you.

THOMPSON, EDSEN & HUMPHREY,

Post Office Address: Rooms 27 1-2, 28, 29, 30 and 31, Occidental Block, Seattle, King County, Washington.

FEES FOR SERVICE.

Serving Summons on defendant.	\$ .60
Copy interrogatories.	1.80
1 Copy of Summons.	.20
1 Copy of Complaint.	2.10
2 miles.	.10
	\$ 4.90

B. K. KNAPP,

State of Washington, County of King.

B. K. Knapp, being first duly sworn, upon oath deposes and says: That at all the times hereinafter mentioned, I was and am now a citizen of the United States and of the State of Washington, and a resident of King County in said State, over the age of twenty-one years, not a party to or in any way interested in the within named action, and competent to be a witness therein;

that I received the within summons on the 21st day of June, 1894, and that on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1894, I duly served the same upon Gilbert F. Little, he being the defendant named in said summons, by delivering to and leaving with said Gilbert F. Little personally, in said King County a true copy of said summons, together with a true copy of the complaint in said action and a true copy of the interrogatories in said cause.

B. K. KNAPP,

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of June, A. D. 1894.

(Seal) JOHN E. HUMPHRIES,  
Notary Public in and for Washington, Residing at Seattle, Washington.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON.  
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Wm. E. Humphrey, Plaintiff, vs. Gilbert F. Little, Defendant.

No. — Interrogatories.

The plaintiff asks that defendant answer under oath the following Interrogatories and each of them:

1—Did you represent to the plaintiff, in the presence of and hearing of John E. Humphrey, that you had been Circuit Judge in the State of Indiana and if so, when and where did you make such representation?

2—Did you say to the plaintiff that you had been appointed Circuit Judge in Brown County, Indiana; that you served on an unpaid term, and that afterwards with the combination of (insert name) you were elected judge by Circuit Judges for six years and served out your term?

3—Were you ever appointed or elected a Circuit Judge in the State of Indiana and if so, when and where were you appointed or elected?

4—Did you ever serve as Circuit Judge in the State of Indiana, if so, when and where?

5—Did you represent to the plaintiff that you were at one time the regular circuit judge in Bartholomew County, Indiana?

6—Were you ever Circuit Judge in Bartholomew County, Indiana?

7—Did you represent to the plaintiff that you were at the head of a leading law firm at one time in Parsons, Kansas, and that said law firm had a large and lucrative practice and a large library?

8—Did you tell the plaintiff that you sold the interest in the library which you had at Parsons, Kansas, to your partners after you moved to Seattle, Washington?

9—Did you represent to the plaintiff prior to your obtaining his money that the Abrahams Grocery Co. owed you \$750.00?

10—Did said Abrahams Grocery Co. owe you \$750.00 at that time?

11—Is it not a fact that your whole fee due from the Abrahams Grocery Co. was \$615.00 and that you had collected it before you obtained the money of the plaintiff?

12—What arrangement, if any, did you have by which you were to become attorney for the Puget Sound National Bank about the time of the formation of the partnership between you and the plaintiff?

13—With whom was the arrangement made?

14—Is it not a fact that you had no arrangement whatever to become attorney for the Puget Sound National Bank at the time or any other time?

15—How much did the Puget Sound National Bank owe you for services rendered for said bank as its attorney at the time you borrowed money from the plaintiff?

16—What did you do with the money you borrowed from the plaintiff?

17—Is it not a fact that you were indebted to a company and appropriated to your own use at the time you borrowed the money from the plaintiff?

18—Did you represent to the plaintiff that Metcalfe & Jurey were indebted to you in a large sum at the time you borrowed the money from the plaintiff mentioned in plaintiff's complaint?

19—How much, if anything, did Metcalfe & Jurey owe you at the time you borrowed the money from the plaintiff?

20—Did you represent to the plaintiff, at your house, a short time prior to the formation of the partnership with him, in the presence of John E. Humphrey, that you had a fee of \$750.00 that was good and would be paid to you within a few days thereafter?

21—What fee did you have reference to at said time as being due to you and being good?

22—Have you collected for work done or for new business since you formed the partnership with the plaintiff?

23—Have you reported to the plaintiff and accounted to him for all money of every kind and description earned by you since you have been in partnership with him?

24—Is it not a fact that you have been collecting money for services in drawing articles of association, and other fees, since you have been in partnership with the plaintiff, for which you have not accounted to him?

25—What was the name of your firm in Parsons, Kansas, and how long were you there in practice?

26—Is it not a fact that you were at one time a guard in a State Prison before you moved to Seattle?

27—How long before you moved to Seattle was it that you served as a guard in a State Prison?

28—Prior to your moving to Seattle were you not for some time serving as guard at the Michigan State Prison at Jackson, Michigan, if so, when and for how long did you so serve?

29—At the time you served as guard in the State Prison, did Captain Hogle now of this city serve as guard in the same prison?

30—Is it not a fact that you were admitted to the bar in 1878 at Columbus, Bartholomew County, Ind.?

31—Is it not a fact that you moved from Columbus, Ind., to Nashville, Brown County, Ind.?

32—Is it not a fact that you had an extremely limited practice in both of said places?

33—What has been your occupation since 1878 up to the present time?

34—How much of said time have you been practicing law?

35—How much of said time were you serving as guard in the State Prison?

36—Were you ever Judge of a Circuit Court or a Superior Court, or any Court, if so when and where?

37—How much fees have you collected for the firm of Little & Humphrey since said firm was formed?

38—What have you done with said fees collected by you?

39—How much have you ever reported as collected by you to the plaintiff, since your partnership was formed?

40—How much was the Schwabacher business worth per year of which you had control at the time of the formation of said partnership with plaintiff?

41—Is it not a fact that you were only attorney for the Grocery Department of said Schwabacher corporation, and that the balance of the business of said corporation was left in the hands of Carr & Preston as its attorneys?

42—Is it not a fact that you represented to the plaintiff that the Schwabacher business was worth six thousand dollars per year and that you had full control of the same?

43—What agreement did you make with the plaintiff that you would pay him back the money borrowed from him in a few days from the date of borrowing it?

44—What demand, if any, has the plaintiff made upon you to pay back the money so borrowed from him?

45—How much do you owe the plaintiff at this time for money borrowed and not paid collected which you have not reported to him?

46—In what business are you engaged at this time?

47—Did you not live in Junction City, Kansas, for a few years?

48—Were you ever in Junction City, Kansas, when you were in the employ of the United States Marshal, John E. Humphrey, who was then in Junction City, Kansas, when did you last see him?

Continued on Page 2.

## SHOOTER IS CONVICTED

### Jury Panel Short for Damage Suit.

Solomon Kaupuni was tried and convicted of assault with a deadly weapon, before Judge De Bolt yesterday. No other case being set, the court adjourned about 3 o'clock. E. C. Peters, Deputy Attorney General, prosecuted, and H. G. Middleditch defended the accused. The jury was absent twelve minutes, when it returned a verdict of guilty. Judge De Bolt sentenced Kaupuni to imprisonment at hard labor for ten days without costs. There appeared to be doubt as to whether the defendant fired the pistol, which he was charged with doing, to hurt anybody or merely to frighten the girl who was the complaining witness. J. R. Galt, C. J. Ludwigsen, Chas. H. Bellina, Samuel K. Paulo, Herbert C. Austin, Willard E. Brown, Wentworth M. Buchanan, James Bicknell, Jason Andrade, John Kidwell, Henry P. Kaohi and George Kealohapuaole constituted the jury.

### MONEY TALKS.

The case of Manufacturers' Shoe Co. vs. John F. Colburn, an appeal from Honolulu District Court, came to an end before Judge Gear yesterday morning, through tender and acceptance of money. After E. M. Watson presented the case for plaintiff, C. W. Ashford for defendant deposited with the clerk of court \$105.55 in settlement for articles sued for, also \$4.05 costs of lower court. Mr. Watson accepted the amount tendered and gave Clerk W. R. Sims a receipt therefor. The court then ordered the action dismissed.

### LEASEHOLD TITLE.

Lam Wo Sing vs. Moses Puahi, L. K. Puahi (w) and Tam Pong, an action to quiet title, occupied most of the day before Judge Gear. W. S. Fleming and S. H. Derby appeared for the plaintiff; C. W. Ashford for the defendant. Lam Wo Sing sues for immediate possession of a leasehold of a portion of the land of Kaneloa at Waikiki, in area 20 85-100 acres.

### NOT ENOUGH JURORS.

Manuel Ferreira's suit for \$10,000 damages, on account of the killing of his son by an electric car, against the Rapid Transit Co., was not tried yesterday owing to a lack of jurors. Only seventeen men appeared and three of these were disqualified for lack of knowledge of English. Judge Robinson ordered a special venire issued for additional jurors.

### OLD MORTGAGE OUTLAWED.

Judge P. L. Weaver has granted a decree in the Court of Land Registration to J. Oswald Lutted for title to certain land at Waikiki, subject to two mortgages to Bishop & Co. and Henry Holmes respectively. The old mortgage to J. M. Monsarrat, which had been interposed to the granting of title, was adjudged to be outlawed. It was made twenty-two years ago.

### PROBATE MATTERS.

Judge Robinson granted Thereza de Aguiar, guardian of Guilherme Botelho, minor, leave to expend \$6 a month out of the principal, also to draw \$25 for paying a bill of Drs. Waterhouse & Judd. He also granted John P. Dias, guardian of Antonia Botelho, minor, leave to expend \$15 a month for the ward's maintenance and education.

Judge Robinson granted the petition of Philomena Costa, widow of deceased, in appointing Fred T. P. Waterhouse as administrator of the estate of the late Candido Gracio, which is of about the value of \$1764.

Byron K. Baird, administrator of the estate of his late father, U. S. District Attorney John C. Baird, has filed his final account with petition for discharge. He received \$1920 and paid \$241, leaving a balance of \$1679.

Judge De Bolt approved the account and ordered the discharge of David Dayton, temporary administrator of the estate of J. B. Anderson, deceased. All but actual costs were remitted. There is a balance of \$74.93 out of \$166.29 received.

### STERLING'S WILL PRODUCED.

J. H. Craig petitioned for probate of the will of Constant Sterling, alias Constant Birlbeck, late of Honolulu, who died in Colombo, Ceylon, about February 5, 1904. He left a wife, Camille Emile Sterling, resident of San Francisco; a daughter whose name is unknown to petitioner living with her mother, and an adopted son, Leon Sterling, attending St. Louis College, Honolulu.

In his will the testator left all of his property to J. H. Craig in trust for said adopted son until he should attain the age of 21 years, making the petitioner an trustee and executor.

The estate consists of land and improvements, personalty, about \$100,000, including shares in the Hawaiian Electric Light and Power Co., and the Hawaiian Telephone Co.

Continued on Page 2.



## MAN CHONG'S NECK SAVED

Convicted of Murder  
Only in Second  
Degree.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

After an absence of two and a half hours, including time for lunch at a downtown restaurant, the jury that tried Man Chong for murdering John William Mahelona, a policeman, yesterday afternoon found the defendant guilty of murder in the second degree. C. W. Ashford noted exceptions and gave notice of motion for a new trial.

Sentence was set for 9 a. m. on Wednesday. In excusing the jurors—the regular ones until Monday and the talesmen for good—Judge De Bolt remarked upon the strain under which they had been, thanking them for their attention to the case and stating that he was satisfied their verdict was an impartial one.

After the proceedings noted in the previous report, Drs. Emerson, Wayson and Hodgins gave expert evidence upon hypothetical questions. It was intended to show that Mahelona could not have struggled with Man Chong in his grasp and discharged his revolver four or five times after receiving the wound that caused his death. The implication sought was either that Mahelona fired at Man Chong before the latter shot him or else, as Mr. Ashford suggested in his closing address, that Clark fired the shot that hit Mahelona.

Mr. Peters, Deputy Attorney General, closing for the Territory, eloquently repudiated the intimation of defendant's counsel that the "prosecution wanted to win." All that the prosecution wanted was justice. It desired that when a policeman, bravely performing his duty, was killed by a chicken thief, the guilty man should be punished. The prosecution desired that Honolulu should not be known abroad as a safe place for murderers and cutthroats.

Judge De Bolt's charge to the jury was of very great length, comprising requested instructions from both sides so far as granted and instructions of the court's own motion. Many pages of instructions requested were discarded. Mr. Ashford noted exceptions to the charge in general, practically everything that he had not himself requested.

It was 12:25 when the charge was concluded and the court raised the question of refreshments for the jurors before they began their deliberations. Mr. Ashford had no objection to the jury's being conducted out for lunch. Juror Falk suggested that lunch be sent to them in the jury room, but Judge De Bolt stated that the restaurateur applied to by telephone had refused to send lunch up.

Bailiffs Hopkins, Quinn and Sea were detailed to attend the jury to refreshments, the court denying the request of a juror to be allowed off to pay his men their week's wages. The jury was allowed, on its return, to sit in the courtroom. It was downtown less than half an hour, but the signal that a verdict was ready only came at a few minutes to 3 o'clock.

The verdict was considered by court house habitués to be of a compromise character.

## BY LAWS FOR AGRICULTURISTS

Below is given the constitution and by-laws adopted Saturday by the "Farmers' Institute of Hawaii:

### NAME.

The name of this society shall be, The Farmers' Institute of Hawaii.

### OBJECT.

The object of this society shall be, the banding together of all persons interested in the agricultural development of Hawaii, to acquire and disseminate information on agricultural topics to the end that our latent resources may be fully developed, and to cooperate with other Institute workers on the mainland.

### MEMBERSHIP.

All persons interested in the agricultural development of Hawaii shall be eligible to membership.

### DUES.

The dues shall be one dollar per year.

### OFFICERS.

The officers shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and an executive committee of three members of which the president shall be ex-officio its chairman.

### MEETINGS.

Meetings shall be held quarterly at such time and place as shall be designated by the society or the executive committee.

### ELECTION.

Election of all officers shall be by ballot, at the annual meeting in January. In case of vacancies caused by death or removal from the Territory the executive committee shall choose officers to serve for the balance of the year.

### QUORUM.

Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

### AMENDMENTS.

These rules and regulations may be amended or changed by a majority of all members present and voting at any meeting.

It is reported from Hawaii that Man Chong was in custody at the Honolulu Jail.

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## ARTILLERY WILL LEAVE

Camp McKinley Will Be  
Deserted May  
Sixth.

The two companies of coast artillery at Camp McKinley will leave for the coast on the transport Sherman about May 6th, and for a few days Hawaii will be compelled to rely upon the National Guard for protection.

Official orders have been received by Col. McClellan for the transfer of the 66th and 67th companies of Coast Artillery to the Presidio at San Francisco, and the artillery men have packed their belongings and will go on the first transport. The next transport expected is the Sherman, which has the Twenty-Ninth Infantry aboard and which sailed from Nagasaki for this port on last Thursday. She is expected to arrive about May 5th and the two companies will join her here.

The various belongings of the artillery have already been turned in to Captain Williamson, the Depot Quartermaster.

Only the two companies with their respective officers will leave, and the camp itself will be maintained. Col. McClellan will still retain command here, and the post surgeon will also stay.

The two artillery companies are to be relieved by the 28th and 82nd companies of Coast Artillery, which are now at the Presidio. It will be simply an exchange of posts. The two new companies are expected to get here about May 8th on the transport Thomas, which sails from San Francisco on the first of May.

## CONSIDERING THE JUDGES

"It was extremely difficult to get any legislation through Congress at this session," said D. L. Withington, who had just returned from Washington, yesterday. "The gas and the electric franchises were granted only as a special favor. The orders were out that there should be no new legislation because of the necessity for an early adjournment on account of the elections. The administration is satisfied with its present record and there was no desire for new legislation. It was only by the great concession on the part of the committee on rules that the two Hawaiian franchise bills were considered at all."

"The gas bill as signed by the President is not substantially different from that which passed the Hawaiian Legislature, with the exception that in place of a thirty-five year franchise, it is made perpetual, subject to repeal by Congress, or by the Legislature with the approval of Congress. The maximum rate as fixed is \$2.25 per thousand feet with ten per cent discount for cash, in place of the \$2.50 rate fixed by the local legislature. A section was added also to authorize either the company or any consumer to ask the courts to adjust rates at any time."

"The Attorney General is giving the matter of judicial appointments his careful consideration. E. P. Dole, who had been a candidate for the place on the Supreme Court, and who had the endorsement of a large number of influential Senators and members of the House, has withdrawn, and is now reported to be a candidate for the Circuit Judgeship. I do not believe Judge Edging is disappointed; he has even less chance of appointment than Judge Little of Hilo. There are a number of strong protests against Little in the office of the Department of Justice."

"Chief Justice Frear, in my opinion, will be reappointed, and I would not be surprised if Justice Perry was also reappointed unless he is opposed by Governor Carter. There are a number of strong men who are candidates for the Supreme bench: A. S. Hartwell, F. M. Hatch, H. E. Cooper and Henry E. Highton."

"I feel very sure that the attacks on Judges Frear and Perry have had little, if any, weight in Washington. Governor Carter will have a good deal to say in the matter of appointments. "Prince Cupid has been attending strictly to business in Congress. Mr. Clark has been assisting him. The great cry in Washington has been for Hawaii to send a strong man there to look out for her interests."

**BURNS AND CUTS.**—Slight injuries of this character are of frequent occurrence in almost every household. While they are not dangerous, except when blood poisoning results from the injury, they are often quite painful and annoying. They can be quickly healed by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It relieves the pain almost instantly and heals the injured parts without matter being formed, which insures a cure in one-third the time that the usual treatment would require. It is the most perfect preparation in use for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises and like injuries. It should be applied with a feather, and before the parts become swollen if possible. For sale by All Dealers. Honolulu, South & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

For more information and particulars see the great demand among the Hawaiian people for this valuable medicine.

It is reported from Hawaii that Man Chong was in custody at the Honolulu Jail.

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## CAPTAIN HUMPHREY ORDERED TO BEGIN WORK HERE

Son of Quartermaster General Will Relieve  
Captain Williamson and Take Charge of  
Kahauiki Post Construction.

Captain Charles F. Humphrey Jr., will have charge of the construction work at the new military camp at Kahauiki which will be started within a couple of months. Captain Geo. McK. Williamson, now depot quartermaster in charge of the Honolulu station, will be relieved by Captain Humphrey, who is a son of the Quartermaster General of the United States Army.

The following telegram in the San Francisco Chronicle of April 15 is self-explanatory:

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Captain Chas. F. Humphrey Jr., Quartermaster, will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Quartermaster General of the Army for consultation on official business, and upon completion of this duty will proceed to San Francisco, and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty as Quartermaster at Honolulu. Captain Humphrey will proceed on a transport from San Francisco to Honolulu, and upon arrival will relieve Geo. McK. Williamson, Quartermaster at the latter place and also assume charge, under the direction of the Quartermaster General, of all construction work in the vicinity of Honolulu. Captain Williamson, upon being relieved, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the Quartermaster General of the army for instructions.

Captain McK. Williamson expects Captain Humphrey to arrive early in June and also anticipates that his coming will mean the beginning of construction work on the long delayed army post at Kahauiki. Captain Williamson has so far not received official orders of the reported change, but they will probably arrive in the next mail. He expects to remain here for a couple of months, although his tour of duty in Honolulu was concluded some time ago.

Captain Williamson came here two and a half years ago, and has been of great assistance to the Territory in securing concessions from the War Department. Through his co-operation with the Merchants' Association the Department was induced to permit transports to make Honolulu a port of call, and the captain was largely instrumental in bringing about the early acquisition of the leases for the Kahauiki post.

The assignment of Captain Humphrey to Honolulu will also be of much benefit to the Territory. As a son of the Quartermaster General he will have a certain prestige with the War Department, outside of the fact that he is ordered here for the especial purpose of assuming charge of all construction work in the vicinity of Honolulu, under the direction of the Quartermaster General.

According to Washington advices about \$80,000 will be expended in construction work at Kahauiki. The buildings to be erected will consist of barracks for an infantry regiment, storehouses, a water system and the ordinary necessities of an up-to-date army post.

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## HONOLULU IS TO HAVE GAS

Within a couple of months the construction of the plant and the laying of mains in Honolulu for the gas company just authorized by Congress will be commenced. Ample capital subscribed by California and Honolulu men, is waiting to be invested in the project and the articles of incorporation of the new company will be filed within a week. The franchise granted by Congress is in the name of local and outside parties.

"The present plan is to establish works with large supply power, and with twelve to thirteen miles of mains," said W. R. Castle yesterday. "We are considering whether to make gas from coal or from oil, but the latter is preferable and we shall probably use oil. The only proposition now is to make fuel gas; we have no intention at present of manufacturing it for illuminating purposes. There has been no decision as to where the plant is to be located, although applications have been made to the Bishop Estate and other property owners for land. We intend to extend the mains only to the more thickly populated districts at the start, and the pipes will run probably on King street to Keaumoku and also on King out Kalia way. The Nuuanu district will also be covered."

"The franchise is held by the Estate of W. W. Diamond, and by A. N. Campbell, W. R. Castle and William J. Landers of San Francisco. With them are associated quite a number of prominent citizens of Honolulu who will take an active interest in the new company. There is ready for investment between \$250,000 and \$300,000, with which the company will be incorporated, and as the plant and mains are extended new stock will be issued to cover the additional cost. Plenty of capital has been available, and San Francisco men were willing to take the entire enterprise off our hands but we wanted the control to be kept in Honolulu, and the company operated for the benefit of the local people."

"It is the intention of the company to supply stoves and other paraphernalia for the use of the gas, and we will have a young lady here to demonstrate the best and most economical ways of using the fuel. It has been the experience in California and other places, that an ordinary family of four or five persons, uses from 2,000 to 3,000 feet of gas a month. The maximum charge fixed by Congress is \$2.25 per thousand, although no rate has been determined upon by the company. It will be our purpose of course, to make the rate as low as possible in order to get people generally to use gas for fuel."

Mr. Castle said that there had been delay in ordering material because the promoters had no knowledge of the possible action by Congress, and were waiting until the franchise had become law before acting. It is the expectation, however, to begin work within a couple of months, and the construction of the plant and laying of the mains will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

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## IMPERIAL LIME

99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the best containers.

In Lots to Suit.  
Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.  
AGENTS.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., Ltd  
HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR

The Ewa Plantation Company.  
The Waiakula Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Company.  
The Waiakula Sugar Mill Company.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Company.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.  
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,  
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.  
Accumulated Funds .... \$2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.  
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.  
Capital ..... £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.  
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD  
AGENTS.

Castle & Cooke,  
—LIMITED—

LIFE and FIRE  
INSURANCE  
AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co  
OF BOSTON.

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OF HARTFORD.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian  
Australian Steamship Line  
Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States  
and Canada, via Victoria and  
Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens  
and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver  
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China,  
India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information  
apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.  
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,  
Canadian Pacific Railway.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

**THERAPION.** This successful  
remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Boissier,  
Roulin, Lohr, Veysan, and others, cures all  
the disorders to be sought in a medicine of the  
kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.  
**THERAPION N° 1** maintains the vitality  
of the system, and is indicated for the treatment  
of the kidneys, piles, to the back, and  
stomach ailments, affording prompt relief where  
other well-tried remedies have been powerless.  
**THERAPION N° 2** for impurity of the blood,  
erysipelas, spots, blotches, and eruptions of  
the face, rheumatism, and all diseases for which  
it has been the source of a quick and powerful  
remedy. It is the best of all remedies for the  
treatment of the blood, and of the system.  
**THERAPION N° 3** is a powerful, rapid  
cure for all diseases of the system, and of the  
blood, and is the best of all remedies for the  
treatment of the blood, and of the system.

## C. K. AI AN ALIEN

Attorney Peters Thinks  
He Is Not Entitled  
to a Passport.

C. K. Ai, manager and treasurer of  
the City Mill Co., and a leader in Chinese  
benevolent circles, is the subject of  
an unfavorable opinion by Deputy  
Attorney General Peters, rendered to  
the Governor, regarding his right to re-  
ceive a passport as an American citizen  
for leaving the Territory. The opinion,  
with the omission of a citation of  
laws, is as follows:

Honolulu, T. H., April 18, 1904.  
In re application of C. K. Ai, a native  
of the Empire of China, for a pass-  
port.

To His Excellency the Governor of the  
Territory of Hawaii.  
Sir: In reply to your request for an  
opinion as to whether or not the above  
named applicant is entitled to a pass-  
port, have the honor to say:

Facts: The applicant, C. K. Ai, son  
of one Ako, was born at Heong San,  
Province of Canton, Empire of China,  
on the 26th day of November, 1866. In  
the year 1879, at the age of thirteen  
years, he emigrated to the Hawaiian  
Islands, and ever since has been and  
now is a resident thereof.

On the 26th day of August, 1887, Ako,  
the father of said applicant, a native  
of the Empire of China, became a citi-  
zen of the Kingdom of Hawaii.

That on or about the 30th day of  
August, 1892, said applicant, then at  
the age of 26 years, duly made application  
for naturalization to the Minister of  
the Interior of the Kingdom of Hawa-  
ii, which application was thereafter,  
to wit: on the 18th day of August, 1892,  
duly approved, as provided by law.

That said applicant never took the  
oath of naturalization and no action  
was ever thereafter taken by him in  
respect thereto. That shortly after the  
approval of such application an order  
was made by the then Minister of the  
Interior, refusing to further naturalize  
natives of the Empire of China. No  
law to the same effect was ever passed.

(The opinion here quotes all of the  
naturalization laws of Hawaii up to  
1896.)

Application should be denied: The  
applicant's present status depends en-  
tirely upon solution of the question of  
whether or not he was a citizen of the  
Kingdom of Hawaii.

The relation between parent and  
child is complex; their rights, the one  
to the other, are inseparable; they are  
so considered by the positive law and  
by custom. Their inseparable nature  
renders the rule necessary that the  
child follow the citizenship of the par-  
ent, until he reaches the age at which  
he may elect to remain of the same citi-  
zenship as the parent or abandon the  
parent's citizenship. The applicant  
primarily was a citizen of the Empire  
of China, secondarily a citizen of the  
Kingdom of Hawaii, should he, upon  
attaining his majority, see fit to avail  
himself of the privilege of election  
which the naturalization of his father  
conferred upon him.

An act is the result of prior con-  
sistent conditions. And the manifest  
status of the action is presumed to  
have had a prior existence, unless the

### DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can  
do till he tries. When a thing  
ought to be done the modern  
spirit moves us to keep working  
away at it until it is done. In  
the face of this idea the "impos-  
sible" vanishes. Where there's  
a will, there's a way. "If we  
could but rob cod liver oil of  
its sickening taste and smell and  
then combine it with two or  
three other ingredients we should  
possess the best remedy in the  
world for certain diseases that  
are now practically incurable."

So said a famous English physi-  
cian twenty-five years ago. "But  
it will never be done," he added.  
"You can no more turn cod liver  
oil into a palatable medicine,  
than you can turn the Codfish  
itself into a Bird of Paradise."

Yet he lived to admit that in  
WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION  
the "impossible" had been ac-  
complished. It is palatable as  
honey and contains all the nutri-  
tive and curative properties of  
Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted  
by us from fresh cod livers, com-  
bined with the Compound Syrup  
of Hypophosphites, Extracts of  
Malt and Wild Cherry. This  
remedy is freed from the bad  
peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so  
detested, and it is precisely the  
splendid medicine he wished for.

Use it freely and confidently for  
Hysteria, Wasting Complaints,  
Anemia, Blood Impurities, Asthma,  
and Throat and Lung Trou-  
bles. Dr. W. H. B. Atkins, Physi-  
cian to Toronto General Hos-  
pital, says: "I am much pleased  
to state that the results from  
using Wampole's Preparation of  
Cod Liver Oil have been uni-  
formly satisfactory. It appeared  
to me as being prepared accord-  
ing to correct scientific prin-  
ciple. It increases the appetite  
and influences the digestion of  
food. It is delicious to take, with  
out disappointment you, and it effects  
cure from the first dose. One has  
the confidence. At all chemists

## DETAILS OF WAR STORIES NOT GIVEN IN BRIEF CABLES

(Continued from Page 1.)

even the worst, adding that the Em-  
peror's subjects desire something more  
than a repetition of General Souvo-  
rov's famous telegram sent during the  
Turko-Russian war, reading: "Ismail  
lies at the feet of Your Majesty."

The Novosti complains especially at  
the absence of newspaper telegrams  
from the numerous correspondents at  
the front, arguing that it will weaken  
popular interest in the war, resulting  
in cutting down the stream of contribu-  
tions to the war fund.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 16, 2:20 p.  
m.—One of the highest authorities at  
the Admiralty makes the following  
statement to the Associated Press:

"You can deny with absolute assur-  
ance the reports that the enemy was  
in any way responsible for the disaster  
to the Petropavlovsk. Admiral Makar-  
off never left the harbor without drag-  
ing for mines. We believe the Petro-  
pavlovsk's boilers blew up. They were  
of the old Scotch type. We also con-  
sider it quite likely that an unexploded  
Whitehead torpedo caused the Pobeda's  
injury, as the explosion occurred  
just at the water-line."

Vice Admiral Skrydloff's appointment  
to command the naval forces at Port  
Arthur has been received with great  
satisfaction by both the navy and the  
public. He is a great favorite with the  
jackies.

Skrydloff is considered to be one of  
the ablest seamen and strategists in  
the Russian Navy. He is the natural  
successor of Makaroff, whose comrade  
he was during the Turko-Russian war,  
both distinguishing themselves. The  
papers unanimously commend the selec-  
tion in the highest terms.

The Novosti, reviewing the naval sit-  
uation, argues that there is no cause  
for despair, the ships left at Port Ar-  
thur and Vladivostok still constituting  
what Captain Mahan calls "a fleet in  
being," which leaves the Japanese not  
free to act.

### THE KOREAN PALACE FIRE.

SEOUL, Korea, Friday, April 15, 8  
p. m.—The Emperor received in audi-  
ence this evening the members of the  
diplomatic corps. The Emperor had  
apparently recovered from the shock  
caused by the burning of the palace  
and was calm, making inquiries as to  
the health of the ladies of the legations,  
etc. His intimates report that he is  
still nervous, however. Many Koreans  
believe that the burning of the palace  
has a political significance in that it  
will force the Emperor to return to the  
Kyeong Bok palace, in the outskirts of  
the city, where the Queen was assassinated  
in 1895 and from which the Emperor  
fled to the Russian legation. The Em-  
peror, however, refused to return,  
claiming that the palace is haunted by  
the murdered queen. He prefers to re-  
main in the imperial library, in the  
Kuseiken building, where he took  
refuge during the fire, until the palace  
is rebuilt. The electric plant, which  
was totally destroyed together with  
thousands of dollars worth of instru-  
ments, and machinery will be reinstated.

The heaps of smoldering ruins are  
being guarded by a cordon of vigilant  
soldiers stationed one foot and a half  
apart around the palace walls. The

superstitious populace is excited and  
depressed over the fire, regarding it as  
an evil portent. The fire furnis-  
hed a wonderful spectacle. The steep  
mountains about the city were lighted  
up as though it were day, hurrying  
crowds of frantic Koreans and Jap-  
anese troops arrived on the scene in  
double quick time. There was extreme  
fear for the American legation for a  
time. American marines formed a  
bucket brigade and United States Min-  
ister Allen took extreme precautions to  
prevent the flames reaching the lega-  
tion. All the Korean Government re-  
cords and accounts were lost, together  
with much treasure. The loss is esti-  
mated at three million dollars.

### OIL REFINERY EXPLOSION.

BEAUMONT, Texas, April 16.—The  
explosion of an agitator at the No. 3  
refinery of the Gulf Refining Company  
at Port Arthur has resulted in the al-  
most total destruction by fire of the  
refinery with a loss of nearly half a  
million dollars. Three men were in-  
jured, one fatally, while fighting flames.  
That portion of the refinery where the  
higher grades of oil are refined was  
destroyed.

The fire is still burning and at no  
time has it been under control. The  
efforts of the fire fighters are centered  
in an attempt to save a 5,500 barrel  
tank, filled with kerosene and in grave  
danger of exploding.

When the agitator exploded the top  
was blown over one hundred feet in  
the air, burning oil being scattered  
over about ten acres of land, buildings  
and machinery. Instantly, the entire  
area seemed to burst into flames, which  
have been burning steadily ever since.  
Three 57,000 barrel tanks have blown  
their tops off and are burning. Flames  
from them shoot into the air two hun-  
dred feet.

### SEEN BY FOREIGN EYES.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Speaking on  
"The United States in European Eyes,"  
M. Poutney Bigelow, of New York,  
has told the Twentieth Century Club  
of the opportunities afforded for es-  
pecially trained college men in the ad-  
ministration of the Philippines.

"Secretary Taft in his last report on  
the Philippines proves that we need in  
the islands Americans who shall not go  
there merely to make money or for  
short terms, but young men who in-  
tend making a life work of the busi-  
ness," said Mr. Bigelow.

"It is a splendid career, calculated to  
stimulate the ambition of our students  
provided we give these young men a  
chance for promotion and a reasonable  
certainty that they will not be dismis-  
ed, excepting for business reasons."

"Our administration in the Philippine  
islands is today the most expensive  
imaginable for the mere reason that  
generally incompetent men accept of-  
fice under present conditions whereas  
under a system similar to that of our  
military schools we may expect a cor-  
respondingly high standard. It is only  
as a government official that the Ameri-  
cans hand appears to palsy and his  
moral senses to become blunt."

Mr. Bigelow announced that he had  
accepted the chair of foreign relations  
and colonial administration at the Bos-  
ton University.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS

Next week attention will be given to relieving the financial difficulties of the  
Territorial government. Treasurer A. J. Campbell has been preparing data for  
submission to Governor Carter upon his return from Waialua, and expects soon  
to have the government on a sound financial basis. The treasury has already  
paid off \$60,000 in registered warrants and there is still on hand \$20,000 more to  
take up paper to that amount. No negotiations have been entered into with the  
banks for the loan of funds to take up the remainder of the warrants under the  
new law, and this question will also be gone into when the Governor returns.  
Probably on the first of May, the reductions as authorized by the legislature's  
resolution will be made. This matter is also to be considered immediately upon  
the governor's return.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The stock market has remained about the same during the week, although  
with a number of sales. Ewa is selling at par quite readily, and there have been  
sales of Oahu Railway at \$75 and of Olua at \$5.50. Hawaiian Commercial &  
Sugar is selling here at \$50, although on the coast it has dropped off to \$47.  
The reason assigned for this, is that the coast stockholders anticipated an an-  
nouncement of a dividend at the annual meeting while there was no such ex-  
pectation in Honolulu. The report for the year was very flattering, while the  
prospects for the crop now being taken off are just as good. There was a sale  
yesterday of a hundred Hawaiian Commercial at \$50 on the local market, and  
there is a demand for more of the stock at the same figure.

C. M. Cooke who has just returned from the mainland reports a much better  
feeling on the coast towards Hawaiian securities. There have been a few sales  
of bonds during the week. The new gas company intends to get down to business  
immediately. There is no lack of capital for the enterprise and coast capitalists  
would have liked to have taken over the company and floated it themselves. The  
feeling of the local promoters is the same as when the owners of the Rapid  
Transit refused to sell out at a big profit to the Tramways, namely, that a local  
company incorporated under the laws of Hawaii should carry on the enterprise  
for the benefit of the islands themselves.

### KIHEI WILL BENEFIT.

The Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. and the Kihei Plantation Co. have  
come to an agreement which will greatly lessen the expense of the operation of  
the latter plantation. The Hawaiian Commercial has agreed to reduce the price  
for grinding the Kihei crop from \$12.50 to \$7 per ton. This will mean a saving  
to Kihei on the present crop of about \$30,000.

Contrary appears. On the 30th day of request for a passport should be de-  
July, 1902, the applicant considered  
himself an alien, and we have no choice  
but to accept the status he manifested.

Had the occasion demanded he could  
have claimed, and rightfully so, citi-  
zenship of and the protection of the  
country of his birth. And that status  
is presumed to have existed prior there-  
to and at the time of the attainment of  
his majority. In other words, the ap-  
plicant at that time saw fit to abandon  
the citizenship of his father and elect  
to retain that citizenship with which  
birth had endowed him. His status  
would not be considered with refer-  
ence to his father's citizenship, which  
citizenship he had not been to abandon.  
The presumption for naturalization is  
unmistakable. But the fact certainly  
exists in the case of the present ap-  
plicant, that he has not abandoned his  
citizenship. I am of the opinion that the

I have the honor to be, sir, very re-  
spectfully yours,

W. H. B. ATKINS,  
Deputy Attorney General.

W. H. B. ATKINS, Deputy of the Hon-  
orable Minister of the Interior, has  
just returned from his tour of the  
Philippines, and has been the most  
thoroughly informed of the situation  
there.

## BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Falling Hair  
and Red Rough Hands  
Prevented by

CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying,  
and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales,  
and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whiten-  
ing, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for  
annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or  
offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weak-  
nesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily sug-  
gest themselves to women, and especially to mothers, and for all the  
purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion  
can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for  
preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and chil-  
dren. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived  
from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingre-  
dients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated  
soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, puri-  
fying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other for-  
eign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with  
it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it com-  
bines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap,  
the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,  
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and soften  
the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and  
soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold through-  
out the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. Africa Depot:  
LAWSON LTD., Cape Town. How to have Beautiful Skin, Hair, and Hands, free.  
FOTTER & Co., Boston, U.S.A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

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### CAUSING IRON TO SWIM.

Elisha required a stick to make the ax of iron swim. We have  
never learned the properties of that stick. But there is a pretty trick  
of causing a piece of iron to swim of its own accord. Let it be a  
half inch thick, say, and two inches square, or have it round, and  
perfectly smooth on one side at least. Place the smooth side against  
the perfectly smooth, square end of an open glass tube, say, an inch  
and a half in diameter, and hold it there until it and the tube are  
lowered into a vessel of water to a depth greater than about eight  
times the thickness of the iron. Remove the hand and the iron will  
remain in its place, the upward pressure of the water preventing its  
sinking. This is the principle of the iron ship.



